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1959 OUTLOOK ISSUE

August 1958
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The WHEAT SITUATION

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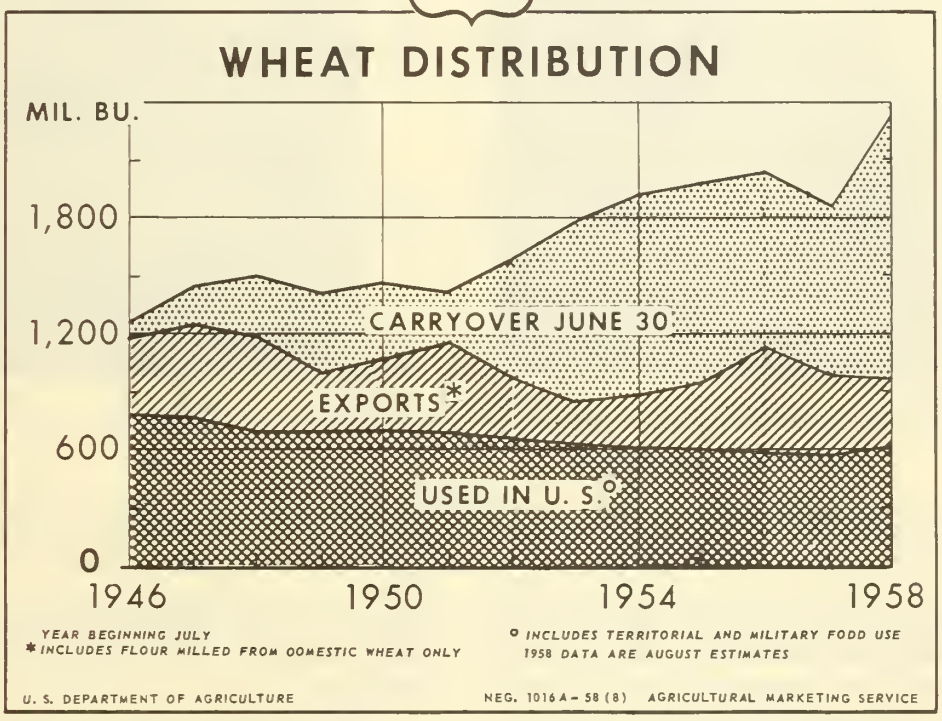
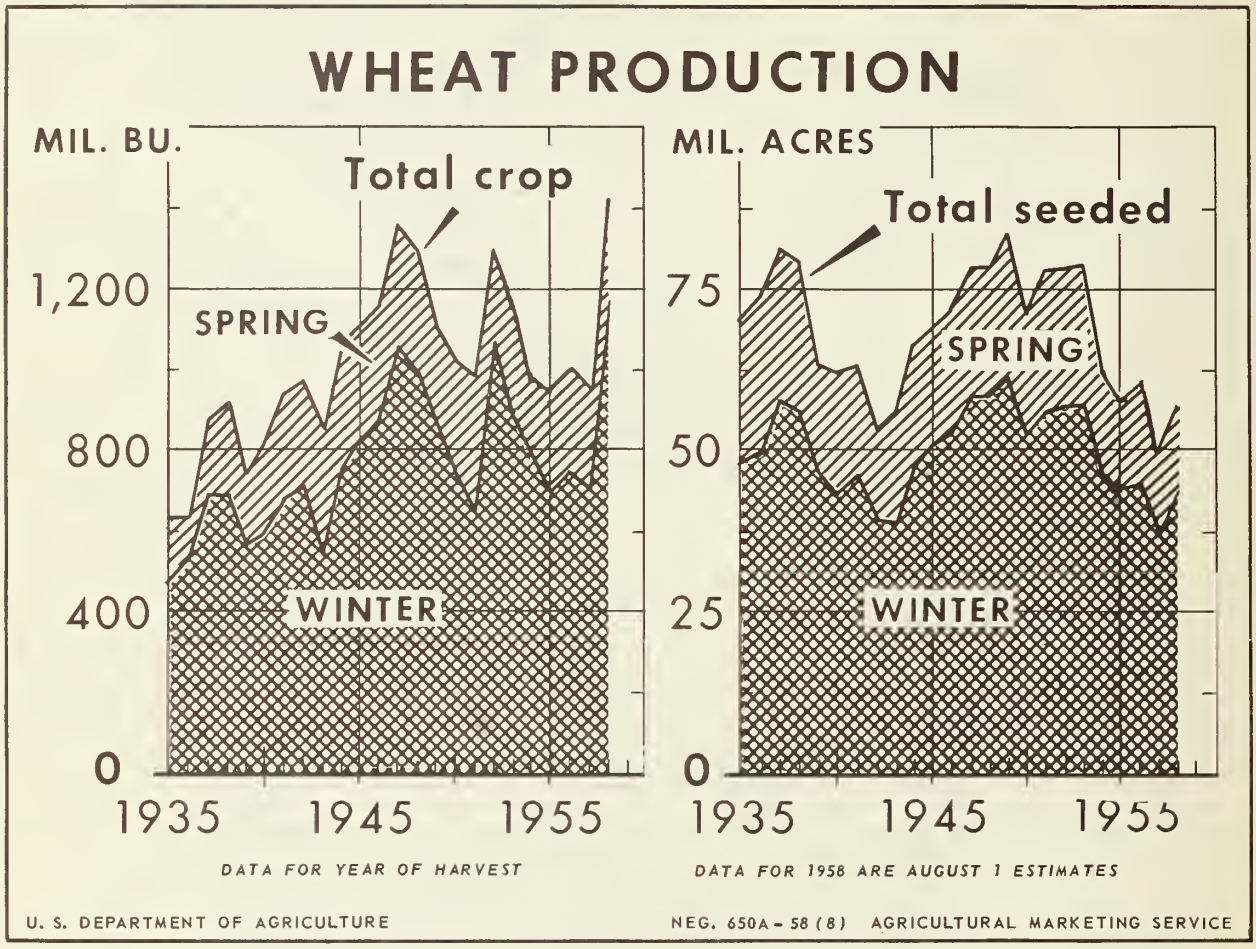


Wheat distribution has shown a steady increase from 1,584 million bushels in 1952-53 to 2,045 million in 1956-57. Total supplies for 1957-58 were down as a result of record large exports the previous year and a smaller 1957 crop. However, total supplies for distribution in 1958-59 are the largest of record, about 2,310 million bushels, principally as a result of the big wheat crop. Exports are expected to continue at last year's level while domestic disappearance will be only slightly larger, leaving the largest carryover in history of about 1,300 million bushels July 1, 1959.

Published five times a year by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



The record large 1958 wheat crop, of 1,421 million bushels, 50 percent larger than last year and 27 percent above the 1947-56 average, reflects principally the record high yield of 25.4 bushels per seeded acre. Other contributing factors include the smallest acreage abandonment in 20 years and a substantial increase in total acreage over 1957, almost all in winter wheat. This increase in acreage reflects less wheat land having been put in the Soil Bank Acreage Reserve Program.

The winter wheat crop, also the largest of record, accounts for 1,171 million bushels of the 1,421 million total production for all wheat. The spring wheat crop of 250 million bushels is slightly larger than last year's crop. Record high yields are reported for every type of wheat.

THE WHEAT SITUATION
Including Rye

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 18, 1958

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SUMMARY

Total wheat supplies for the marketing year which began July 1, 1958 are estimated at 2,312 million bushels. They exceed the previous peak in 1956-57 by 267 million bushels or 13 percent and 1957-58 by 24 percent. A 50 percent larger crop indicated for 1958 much more than offsets a slightly smaller carryover.

Supplies this year consist of the carryover July 1, 1958 of 881 million bushels, the crop estimated as of August 1 at 1,421 million, and an allowance for imports of about 10 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality wheat.

Domestic disappearance in 1958-59 is estimated at about 610 million bushels, above 1957-58 because of increased feeding resulting from poor quality wheat. This would leave about 1,700 million bushels for export during the marketing year and carryover next July 1. Assuming exports of about 400 million bushels, as now seems probable, the carryover July 1, 1959 would total about 1,300 million bushels, about 420 million more than

a year earlier. Such an increase would be about 2 3/4 times the 155 million-bushel reduction between 1955 and 1958, and result in the largest carryover in our history on July 1, 1959.

Of the total carryover of 881 million bushels on July 1, 854 million bushels were owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or still outstanding under the price support program. This left 27 million bushels of old-crop wheat in the "free" supply on July 1. Last year the "free" supply amounted to about 53 million bushels.

Analysis of supply and distribution by classes shows a moderate decline from a year ago in the July 1 carryover of hard red winter and a slight decline in that of white and soft red winter wheat. Durum stocks are up significantly while those of hard red spring show little change. Because of the record crop of hard red winter wheat, the carryover of this class next July 1 will be increased greatly. The carryover of hard red spring is expected to increase some but stocks still will not be very burdensome. Some increase over the small carryover of soft red winter wheat by July 1, 1959 may be expected. Little change may take place in stocks of white wheat and durum.

As a result of the large crop of hard red winter wheat and the extent of noncompliance with acreage allotments, there is probably sufficient "free" supplies to take care of domestic requirements and exports. However, sales of hard red winter wheat have been surprisingly small thus far this season considering the size of the crop. Much of the wheat that is ineligible for support undoubtedly has been held back in expectation that the market price would rise. The course of prices will depend on when the ineligible wheat is marketed. The movement of soft red wheat to market also has been small. This could be largely accounted for by the delayed harvest because of wet weather.

As a result of relatively weak hard winter wheat prices, the U. S. average price to farmers in 1958-59 may be lower than usual relative to the support level. During 1952-56 the season average price to farmers was 10 cents below the average support rate, or about equal to the effective loan level. Prices were farthest below the loan--17 cents--in 1953-54.

Because of an increase in the wheat parity price, the national average support price to producers for 1958-crop wheat was announced on July 1 at $1.82 per bushel, 4 cents per bushel above the "advance" minimum price for this year's crop announced in April 1957. The national average support for the 1957 crop was $2.00 per bushel.

With a minimum allotment in effect for 1959 and no Acreage Reserve Program, about 55 million acres of wheat will probably be harvested. If the 1954-58 average yield of 21 bushels is obtained, a crop of about 1,150 million bushels would be produced. A crop of this size, though about a fifth smaller than the 1958 crop, probably would again exceed domestic requirements and exports and result in a further increase in the carryover.

The "advance" minimum national average support price of $1.81 per bushel for 1959-crop wheat was announced on May 1. This reflects 75 percent of the estimated modernized parity price for wheat as of July 1, 1959.

World wheat production in 1958 is expected to be a new high. Increases indicated for the three leading wheat producers--United States, Soviet Union and China--are so large as to more than offset any possible decline in countries not yet reporting, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. The record outlook for these three countries, which normally account for almost half of the world wheat production, is the outstanding feature of the present situation.

Crop prospects are relatively unfavorable in Canada, and an outturn of less than the below-average crop of 370 million bushels harvested last year is expected. However, the outlook for Australia is much brighter than in 1957. The wheat acreage recently seeded in Argentina is reported in generally satisfactory condition, though dryness and high temperatures have handicapped development in some areas. A significant increase expected in wheat acreage has not materialized, and seeded acreage is not much above that of a year ago.

Continued production of large wheat crops in many of the world's importing countries indicates little change in world wheat imports in 1958-59 compared with 1957-58. Wheat exports in 1957-58 are estimated to have reached 1,075 million bushels, more than 200 million bushels below the 1956-57 record of 1,282 million. Exports in that year were stimulated by below normal crops in many of the large importing countries, a situation which is not likely to occur again in the near future.

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THE RYE SITUATION
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THE CURRENT DOMESTIC WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - The supply of wheat in continental U. S. increased from 1,420 million bushels in 1951-52 to a record 2,045 million in 1956-57 and, after falling to 1,867 million in 1957-58, reached a new all-time record of 2,312 million in 1958-59 (table 1).

The average supply for the 5 years beginning 1951-52 of 1,738 million bushels was 76 percent above the prewar 1936-40 average of 985 million. Average disappearance of 965 million bushels in 1951-55 consisted of food, 488 million, including shipments of 4 million bushels to U. S.

Territories and military food use at home and abroad of 10 million; feed, 75 million; seed, 76 million and exports, 326 million. Use for alcohol averaged 0.4 million bushels. Carryover stocks at the end of the period on June 30, 1956 were 1,033 million bushels compared with 400 million on July 1, 1951.

Wheat prices to growers advanced from an average of 56 cents per bushel for the 1938 crop (the first year of price support loans) to a record season average of $2.29 for the 1947 crop, when the postwar demand for wheat abroad was at its peak. From 1938 to late 1944, the increase in loan rates was an important factor in domestic wheat prices. This reflected the general rise in the prices paid index and the higher percentage of parity at which prices were supported. From 1942 through 1945, wheat feeding and industrial use was exceptionally heavy. Both were subsidized by the Government. In the latter part of the 1944-45 marketing year and for 3 years thereafter, exports were stimulated by foreign aid programs and became the dominant outlet. Prices during this period averaged well above support levels.

In 1947 and 1948, the loan program again became important following record crops in the United States and relatively large crops in importing countries. Prices to growers (which included unredeemed loans at average loan rates) for the 1948, 1951, 1952, 1954 and 1955 crops averaged about at the effective loan rate--announced rate less storage costs. Prices to growers for the 1949 and 1953 crops,however, averaged about 7 and 8 cents, respectively, below the effective loan. Prices in 1956-57 averaged about 6 cents above the effective loan, as the result of increased export demand, stepped-up U. S. foreign aid programs, the improved quality of wheat and the export program inaugurated September 4, 1956, which required that wheat for most exports be drawn from private stocks rather than from CCC. Prices in 1957-58 averaged about 3 cents above the effective loan. This is closer to the effective support level, reflecting the reduction in exports from the record high level of the previous year.

Record Carryover Expected July 1, 1959

Total wheat supplies for the marketing year which began July 1, 1958 are estimated at 2,312 million bushels (table 1). They exceed the previous peak in 1956-57 by 267 million bushels or by 13 percent, and 1957-58 by 24 percent. A 50 percent larger crop indicated for 1958 much more than offsets a slightly smaller carryover.

Supplies this year consist of the carryover July 1, 1958 of 881 million bushels, the crop estimated as of August 1 at 1,421 million and an allowance for imports of about 10 million bushels, mostly of feeding quality wheat.

Domestic disappearance in 1958-59 is estimated at about 610 million bushels, above the 584 million in 1957-58 because of increased feeding resulting from poor quality wheat. This would leave about 1,700 million bushels for export during the marketing year and carryover next July 1. Assuming exports of about 400 million bushels, as now seems probable, the carryover July 1, 1959 would total about 1,300 million bushels, about 420 million bushels more than a year earlier. Such an increase would be about $2\frac{3}{4}$ times the 155 million-bushel reduction between 1955 and 1958, and result in the largest carryover in our history on July 1, 1959.

Table 1.--Wheat: Supply and distribution, United States, 1952-57 and 1958 projected

Item	Year beginning July 1						
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 2/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Supply							
Carryover on July 1	256.0	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	881
Production	1,306.4	1,173.1	983.9	934.7	1,004.3	947.1	3/1,421
Imports 4/	21.6	5.5	4.2	9.9	7.7	11.0	10
Total	1,584.0	1,784.1	1,921.6	1,980.8	2,045.4	1,866.9	2,312
Domestic disappearance							
Food 5/	488.4	487.1	485.9	481.5	482.4	484.0	483
Seed	89.1	69.5	64.8	67.7	57.7	63.5	66
Industry	.2	.2	.2	.7	.5	.3	---
Feed 6/	83.0	76.8	60.1	51.2	46.8	35.9	60
Total	660.7	633.6	611.0	601.1	587.4	583.7	609
Exports 7/	317.8	217.0	274.4	346.3	549.2	402.4	(400)
Total disappearance	978.5	850.6	885.4	947.4	1,136.6	986.1	1,009
Stocks on June 30	605.5	933.5	1,036.2	1,033.4	908.8	880.8	1,303

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Projected. 3/ As of August 1, winter wheat was indicated at 1,171 million bushels and spring wheat at 250 million. 4/ Excludes imports of wheat for milling in bond and export as flour. 5/ Includes shipments to United States Territories and military food use at home and abroad. 6/ This is the residual figure, after all other disappearance is accounted for. 7/ Actual exports. Prior to October 1954 they included those for civilian feeding under the military supply program.

Table 2.- Wheat, including flour (grain equivalent): Total exports and Government exports by programs, United States, 1948-57

Item	Year beginning July									
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Total exports:	502,559	298,470	365,573	474,715	317,190	216,512	273,634	345,564	548,206	401,185
Under Government programs:										
Quantity	376,011	256,790	172,968	159,341	29,605	125,644	130,431	239,400	373,789	254,500
Percentage of total	74.8	86.0	47.3	33.6	9.3	58.0	47.7	69.3	68.2	63.4
For dollars:										
Quantity	126,548	41,680	192,605	315,374	287,585	90,868	143,203	106,164	174,417	146,700
Percentage of total	25.2	14.0	52.7	66.4	90.7	42.0	52.3	30.7	31.8	36.6
Government exports by programs:										
P.L. 480 2/										
Title I	---	---	---	---	---	---	23,753	92,941	201,606	176,300
Title II	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,458	11,766	11,787	14,600
Barter 3/	---	---	2,619	16,924	3,938	9,964	45,035	68,636	86,497	9,700
Donations (Sec.416) 4/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,788	11,735	17,900
Marshall Plan 5/	208,503	137,945	138,856	137,163	22,965	114,163	44,222	63,269	62,164	36,000
UNRRA 6/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Post-UNRRA 7/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Army Civilian Supply 8/	167,508	118,845	31,493	5,254	2,702	1,517	963	---	---	---
Total	376,011	256,790	172,968	159,341	29,605	125,644	130,431	239,400	373,789	254,500

1/ Exports under Government programs partly estimated. 2/ Public Law 480, 83rd Congress, as amended. 3/ Includes all exports of wheat and flour under the following authorities: P.L. 806, 80th Congress, CCC Charter Act; P.L. 85, 81st Congress, CCC Charter Act, amended; P.L. 439, 81st Congress, Agricultural Act of 1949; P.L. 480, 83rd Congress, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1954; P.L. 690, 83rd Congress, Agricultural Act of 1954 and P.L. 540, 84th Congress, Agricultural Act of 1956. 4/ Includes shipments by U. S. charity and relief agencies as authorized under Title III of P. L. 480. 5/ P. L. 472 (4/3/48), Foreign Assistance Act of 1948. Original Act establishing Economic Cooperation Administration (now known as International Cooperation Administration). Includes, in part, exports under Greek-Turkish Aid, China Aid, Yugoslav, India and Pakistan Relief programs. In most years data represent procurement authorizations, and are not strictly comparable in time to actual exports of wheat and wheat flour. 6/ United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Financed in large part by contributions from the United States. 7/ P. L. 84 (5/31/47), Relief for War Devastated countries. Stopgap program between U.N.R.R.A. and Interim Aid. 8/ Shipments for civilian feeding in occupied areas.

Grain and Feed Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Total Wheat Production Up 50 Percent From 1957; Record Yields Per Acre General

Production in 1958 of all wheat was indicated as of August 1 at 1,421 million bushels (table 11), an increase of 77 million bushels from July 1 prospects. This would be the largest wheat crop of record, 50 percent more than the 1957 crop and 27 percent more than the 1947-56 average. The change from July 1 prospects was general. Winter wheat increased 41.1 million bushels, durum increased 3.8 million bushels and other spring wheat increased 32.4 million bushels. Prospective yield per seeded acre for all wheat at 25.4 bushels is the highest of record and compares with 19.0 bushels in 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 15.4 bushels.

The 1958 indicated winter wheat crop at 1,171 million bushels will be the largest of record and substantially larger than the 707 million bushels produced in 1957 and the average of 850 million. The record crop is the result of the highest yield ever obtained, 26.9 bushels per seeded acre, which compares with 18.8 bushels last year and the average of 15.9 bushels.

Prospective production of all spring wheat is now indicated at 250 million bushels, slightly larger than the 1957 production of 240 million bushels but still slightly below average (table 12). Prospective yield per seeded acre at 20.2 bushels compares with 19.4 bushels in 1957 and the average of 13.9 bushels.

The prospective crop of durum is forecast at 19 million bushels, less than half of last year's production and only two thirds of the 1947-56 average. Yield per seeded acre is estimated at 18.7 bushels compared with 16.8 in 1957 and the average of 11.4 bushels.

A crop of 231 million bushels is forecast for spring wheat other than durum, substantially above the 1957 production of 200 million but slightly below the average of 237 million bushels.

1957-58 Disappearance Above Average

Wheat disappearance in the 1957-58 marketing year totaled 986 million bushels, substantially below a year earlier when exports were at an all-time high, but slightly above the 1951-55 average of 965 million. Domestic disappearance at 584 million bushels was the smallest since 1925, reflecting reduced use for feed and seed. Exports (including products in terms of grain) totaled 402.4 million bushels, 147 million below the 1956-57 record but above the 1951-55 average of 326 million bushels. Exports of wheat (grain only) to Europe of around 115 million bushels were less than half the previous marketing year, while the 220 million bushels going to Asia were about the same. Flour exports--over 72 million bushels in wheat equivalent--were the largest since 1948. A large proportion of exports were again financed under Government export subsidy and foreign aid programs. Table 2 shows exports under the various Government programs 1948-49 through 1957-58.

Table 3 .- Estimated supply and distribution of wheat, by classes, continental United States, 1944-58

Item	Year beginning July														
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
All Wheat															
Stocks, July 1	317	279	100	84	196	307	425	400	256	606	934	1,036	1,033	909	881
Production	1,060	1,108	1,152	1,359	1,295	1,098	1,019	988	1,306	1,173	984	935	1,004	947	1,421
Imports	42	2	---	---	1	2	12	32	22	6	4	10	8	11	10
Supply	1,419	1,389	1,252	1,443	1,492	1,407	1,456	1,420	1,584	1,785	1,922	1,981	2,045	1,867	2,321
Exports 2/	148	393	401	489	507	302	369	479	321	220	278	350	553	406	404
Carryover	279	100	84	196	307	425	400	256	606	934	1,036	1,033	909	881	1,303
Domestic disappearance	992	896	767	758	678	680	687	685	657	631	608	598	583	580	605
Hard red winter															
Stocks, July 1	113	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	395	560	677	691	648	612
Production	468	521	582	744	648	541	459	382	723	504	489	416	446	426	828
Supply	581	630	619	772	758	708	711	596	820	899	1,049	1,093	1,137	1,074	1,440
Exports 2/	104	237	271	338	352	180	199	251	184	78	124	164	254	220	199
Carryover	109	37	28	110	167	252	214	97	395	560	677	691	648	612	992
Domestic disappearance	368	356	320	324	239	276	298	248	241	261	248	238	235	242	249
Soft red winter															
Stocks, July 1	18	19	11	8	16	16	29	26	16	38	70	50	17	10	7
Production	203	208	183	210	211	203	162	148	193	231	185	173	187	155	196
Supply	221	227	194	218	227	219	191	174	209	269	255	223	204	165	203
Exports 2/	13	66	31	45	42	35	30	23	40	56	62	69	60	30	38
Carryover	19	11	8	16	16	29	26	16	38	70	50	17	10	7	20
Domestic disappearance	189	150	155	157	169	155	135	135	131	143	143	137	134	128	145
Hard red spring															
Stocks, July 1	151	112	39	31	48	79	86	106	117	128	195	172	185	195	201
Production	236	221	215	220	226	169	207	256	181	217	145	184	178	168	201
Imports	38	---	---	---	1	2	12	32	22	6	4	10	8	11	10
Supply	425	333	254	251	275	250	305	394	320	351	344	366	371	374	412
Exports 2/	24	53	39	49	59	23	49	88	17	11	28	29	35	38	38
Carryover	112	39	31	48	79	86	106	117	128	195	172	185	195	201	239
Domestic disappearance	289	241	184	154	137	141	150	189	175	145	144	152	141	135	135
Durum															
Stocks, July 1	14	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	15	7	5	2	7	14	27
Production	30	33	36	45	46	39	38	36	23	14	5	20	39	40	19
Imports	4	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Supply	48	43	41	54	56	57	63	60	38	21	10	22	46	54	46
Exports 2/	2	1	4	15	4	2	10	14	3	---	---	1	11	1	1
Carryover	8	5	9	10	18	25	24	15	7	5	2	7	14	27	19
Domestic disappearance	38	37	28	29	34	30	29	31	28	16	8	14	21	26	26
White															
Stocks, July 1	21	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	11	38	104	135	133	42	34
Production	123	125	136	140	164	146	153	166	186	207	160	142	154	158	177
Supply	144	156	144	148	176	173	186	196	197	245	264	277	287	200	211
Exports 2/	5	36	56	42	50	62	81	103	77	75	64	87	193	117	128
Carryover	31	8	8	12	27	33	30	11	38	104	135	133	42	34	33
Domestic disappearance	108	112	80	94	99	78	75	82	82	66	65	57	52	49	50

1/ Subject to revision. 1958 projected.

2/ In addition to wheat grain, includes grain equivalent of flour made from U. S. wheat; also semolina and macaroni (in terms of wheat) for years beginning July, in million bushels, as follows: 1944, 2; 1945, 1; 1946, 3; 1947, 6 and 1948, 1; other years less than 1 except 1956, 1 and 1957, 1. Also includes shipments to territories of the United States.

Note.- Figures by classes in this table are not based on survey or enumeration data and are therefore only approximations. Estimated stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses by kinds, are assumed to be present in about the same proportion as produced; the classes within kinds are established on the basis of the quinquennial wheat-variety surveys. Commercial stocks are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. CCC inventories by classes July 1 became available beginning 1955. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspection for export" for wheat as grain, and on the basis of the area from which exports are made for flour; also, on the basis of records of the former War Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, and export indemnifying agencies.

July 1 Carryovers of Hard Red Winter; White and Soft Red Are Down From Year Ago; Large Increase Next July in Hard Red Winter

Analysis of supply and distribution by classes shows a moderate decline from a year ago in the July 1 carryover of hard red winter and a slight decline in that of white and soft red winter wheat. Durum stocks are up significantly while those of hard red spring show little change. Because of the record crop of hard red winter wheat, the carryover of this class next July 1 will be increased greatly. The carryover of hard red spring is expected to increase some but stocks still will not be very burdensome. Some increase over the small carryover of soft red winter wheat by July 1, 1959 may be expected. Little change may take place in stocks of white wheat and durum. The change in durum, however, assumes significance because of the small total supplies compared with supplies of other classes of wheat.

Table 4.--Wheat: Estimated carryover by classes July 1, 1957 and 1958

Class	1957	1958	Change
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Hard red winter	648	612	-36
Soft red winter	10	7	-3
Hard red spring	195	201	+6
Durum	14	27	+13
White	42	34	-8
Total	909	881	-28

Table 3 shows estimated supply and distribution by classes, 1944-57 with 1958 projected.

The figures in tables 3 and 4 are not based on survey or enumeration data and are, therefore, approximations. Estimated stocks of each kind on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses by kinds are assumed to be in about the same proportion to total stocks as production of each class is to the total crop. The classes are established on the basis of the wheat variety surveys made every 5 years. Commercial stocks are reported by classes, and merchant mill stocks are broken down largely on the basis of the distribution by classes of commercial stocks, after making allowance for quantities going for export. In the last 3 years, data on stocks by classes in CCC inventories have been available. Exports and shipments by classes are estimated on the basis of "inspections for export" for wheat as grain and on the basis of the area from which exports of flour

Table 5 .- Wheat, 1957 crop: Quantities resealed and still outstanding under loan and purchase agreement, July 1, 1958

State	Resealed	Still outstanding 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
California	---	28	28
Colorado	564	862	1,426
Idaho	---	70	70
Illinois	---	9	9
Indiana	---	1	1
Iowa	---	1	1
Kansas	300	946	1,246
Michigan	---	2/	2/
Minnesota	279	392	671
Missouri	---	81	81
Montana	3,191	2,084	5,275
Nebraska	977	1,815	2,792
New Jersey	---	2/	2/
New Mexico	---	1	1
North Carolina	---	2/	2/
North Dakota	3,083	4,757	7,840
Oregon	420	122	542
South Dakota	1,375	1,149	2,524
Utah	---	1	1
Washington	---	204	204
Wyoming	121	195	316
Total	10,310	12,718	23,028

1/ Includes 4.4 million bushels of purchase-agreement wheat which farmers elected to be delivered. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 6 .- Wheat: CCC-owned, by classes and commodity office areas, July 1, 1958 1/

Class	Kansas City	Dallas	Evanston	Minneapolis	Portland	Maritime Fleet		Total
						Portland	Evanston	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Hard winter	394,826	146,858	19,499	18,473	10,469	---	6,288	596,413
Hard spring	79	11,174	12,039	127,367	779	---	22,426	173,864
Soft winter	198	32	4,286	---	18	---	---	4,534
Durum and red durum	---	---	---	16,844	5	---	---	16,849
White	1	3	155	45	19,563	11,011	---	30,778
Mixed	475	1,596	300	---	68	---	---	2,439
Balancing item 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	+3,402
Total	395,579	159,663	36,279	162,729	30,902	11,011	28,714	828,279

1/ Includes stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ Balancing item to bring amount reported by classes in line with amount reported in inventory.

Commodity Stabilization Service.

originate. Exports in earlier years are estimated on the basis of records of the former War Food Administration and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and export indemnifying agencies.

Carryover Down 28 Million Bushels;
"Free" Supplies Only 27 Million

Stocks of old wheat in all positions on July 1 totaled 880.8 million bushels (table 23). This is 28 million bushels below a year earlier and 155 million less than the record in 1955. Of the total carryover, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 828.3 million bushels, which is about the same as the 830.4 million a year earlier (table 6 and 19). With about 10.3 million bushels of the 1957 crop resealed, 12.7 million still outstanding under the 1957-crop price support program (table 5), and 2.2 million of 1956-crop wheat under extended reseal, 27.3 million bushels of old-crop wheat were in "free" supply on July 1. Last year the "free" supply amounted to about 53 million bushels.

Of the 1957 crop, 256.3 million bushels (148.1 warehouse loan, 73.3 farm-storage loan and 34.9 purchase agreement wheat) were placed under the price support program. Of this, 164.9 million bushels (116.1 warehouse loan, 37.7 farm-storage loan, and 11.1 purchase agreement wheat) had been delivered to the CCC by July 1, 1958.

Pacific Northwest Carryover Down
19 Percent; Prices Down but
Still Above Support

Grain storage facilities in Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho held 45 million bushels of old-crop wheat on July 1, 1958. This was 19 percent less than a year earlier and the least for the date since July 1, 1953 when 27 million bushels were on hand.

Supplies in the area for the 1957-58 marketing year totaled about 202 million bushels (table 17). This was much less than the record volume a year earlier of 291 million bushels and the smallest since 1953 but slightly larger than the 1951-55 average of about 197 million bushels.

The carryover of 45 million bushels plus production, estimated as of August 1 at 114 million, gives the area a total of about 159 million bushels for these two items. The totals were 162 million a year earlier and 230 million two years ago.

Disappearance of 168 million bushels during the 1957-58 marketing year was the third largest since records began in 1930. The 39 million used for milling were the largest since the 41 million in 1947-48. The highest flour milling year was in 1945-46 when 47 million bushels were milled in the area. Water exports of 118 million bushels were less than the 197 million bushels exported in the previous year and slightly less than the 119 million in 1951-52, but exceeded other years according to records beginning with 1930. Other items of distribution are shown in table 17 .

Table 7 .- Wheat and rye: Cash closing prices and support prices at terminal markets, specified months and days, 1957 and 1958

Commodity, market and grade	Cash closing prices								1958-crop support prices	
	Monthly average					Daily range			Effective	
	July 1957	Apr. 1958	May 1958	June 1958	July 1958	August 14, 1957	August 7, 1958	August 14, 1958	August 14, 1958	Terminal
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Wheat:										
Chicago:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.16	2.24	2.27	1.95	1.87	2.20	1.83-1.84	1.82-1.83	2.04	2.14
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.15	2.23	2.22	1.93	1.87	2.18	1.82-1.83	1.81-1.82	2.04	2.14
St. Louis:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.14	2.27	2.27	2.02	1.85	2.14-2.20	1.82-1.87	1.81-1.86	2.04	2.14
Kansas City:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, ordinary protein	2.13	2.25	2.27	1.94	1.80	2.10-2.11	1.79-1.80	1.79-1.80	2.04	2.14
No. 2 Hard Red Winter, 13 percent protein	2.25	2.33	2.34	2.09	2.03	2.16-2.36	1.89-2.07	1.88-2.07	2.06	2.16
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.12	2.25	2.26	1.93	1.81	2.08-2.10	1.82-1.85	1.80-1.85	2.04	2.14
Fort Worth:										
No. 2 Hard Red Winter	2.37	2.53	2.54	2.15	2.14	2.31-2.43	2.11-2.23	2.12-2.24	2/2.22	2/2.33
Minneapolis:										
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, ordinary protein	2.29	2.35	2.38	2.43	2.35	2.23-2.26	2.06-2.14	2.00-2.04	2.10	2.20
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 13 percent protein	2.32	2.37	2.39	2.44	2.36	2.26-2.30	2.12-2.21	2.06-2.13	2.13	2.23
No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, 15 percent protein	2.46	2.40	2.41	2.46	2.41	2.31-2.39	2.18-2.23	2.14-2.21	2.16	2.26
No. 2 Hard Amber Durum	2.49	2.39	2.43	2.45	2.41	2.40-2.42	2.32-2.34	2.30-2.32	2.19	2.29
Portland:										
No. 1 Hard White, 12 percent protein	2.32	2.30	2.20	2.13	2.08	2.26	2.13	2.13	3/2.00	3/2.10
No. 1 Soft White	2.33	2.22	2.14	2.08	1.96	2.25	1.97-1.98	1.97	1.95	2.05
Toledo:										
No. 2 Soft Red Winter	2.04	2.14	2.15	2.10	1.77	2.08-2.09	1.73-1.74	1.70-1.71	---	---
No. 2 Soft White	2.05	2.19	2.22	2.17	1.78	2.11-2.12	1.73-1.74	1.70-1.71	---	---
Rye:										
Minneapolis: No. 2	1.27	1.32	1.36	1.25	1.21	1.26-1.30	1.13-1.16	1.13-1.16	1.22	1.34

1/ Cash grain closing prices are not the range of cash sales during the day but are on-track cash prices established at the close of the market. The terminal rate is a rate used in determining the effective support price for grain in terminal storage or in transit to terminal and for calculating most county price support rates. The effective support price is the established terminal support rate for grain received by rail minus the deduction for storage as of the date shown. A comparison of the above effective price support rate and the current cash closing price is an indication of whether the market price is above or below the support rate provided the location of the grain is on track at the specified terminals. The monthly average price is the simple average of the daily closing prices.

2/ Galveston effective and terminal support price. The cash price at Fort Worth is usually backed by paid-in freight which will carry it to Galveston. Therefore, cash prices at Fort Worth may usually be compared with the effective support price at Galveston. A terminal support price is not established for Fort Worth.

3/ Applies only to the varieties Baart and Bluestem of the sub-class Hard White.

Prices in the Pacific Northwest were considerably above the loan in the July-December period, then declined in January-June to be more in line with but still higher relative to the loan than other markets. Exports in 1957-58 were considerably above average but below the abnormally high levels of a year earlier.

Winter Wheat Prices Low on July 1;
Spring Wheat Prices Currently Low

Wheat prices did not adjust to new-crop conditions as early as usual this year because of the tight old-crop supply situation and also because of the delay in the harvest of the new crop because of rain. In years in which demand did not hold prices above the support level, ample quantities of wheat were placed under support which reduced "free" supplies sufficiently to cause prices to rise as the season advanced.

This year, the extent of noncompliance with acreage allotments among winter wheat growers presents a new situation. There is probably sufficient "free" supplies of hard winter wheat to take care of domestic requirements and exports. However, sales of this kind of wheat have been surprisingly small thus far this season, in view of the record large crop. Apparently, new storage space in southwest farms and interior points has continued to be available for noncompliance wheat as well as price support wheat. Ineligible wheat undoubtedly has been held back in expectation that the market price would rise. The course of the market will depend on when the ineligible wheat is marketed.

The movement of soft red wheat to market also has been small. This could be largely accounted for by the delayed harvest because of wet weather. The movement of hard spring wheat to market has been expanding sharply.

The low prices of the year to date occurred on July 1 for hard red and soft red winter wheat. The price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City on that date was down to $1.69, 45 cents below the announced loan rate and 33 cents below the effective rate, after deducting an allowance for storage. By August 18, the price had advanced about 11 cents. The price of soft red winter at St. Louis did not decline quite as much in relating to the loan as prices of hard red winter wheat. As of August 18, the price of No. 2 Hard Red Winter at Kansas City was $1.80, 24 cents below the effective loan, and the price of No. 2 Soft Red Winter at St. Louis was $1.83, 21 cents below the effective loan.

The price of No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis at $1.97 had declined to 13 cents below the effective loan, but soft white at Portland on August 18 was still 2 cents above the effective loan. These markets reach their low points later than winter wheat markets because of the later harvests.

While the price of hard red winter wheat is not expected to have as much of a seasonal advance as usual, it is expected that the other classes of wheat may again have a seasonal price rise comparable with past years when conditions were similar.

Table 8.- Wheat and wheat flour: Exports from United States, by quarters, 1937-57 1/

Year and quarter	Wheat	Flour (wheat equivalent)	Total	Year and quarter	Wheat	Flour (wheat equivalent)	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1938				1948			
July-Sept.	24,227	3,829	28,056	July-Sept.	107,403	46,551	153,954
Oct.-Dec.	12,348	4,542	16,890	Oct.-Dec.	81,592	34,973	116,565
Jan.-Mar.	27,488	5,684	33,172	Jan.-Mar.	92,378	28,725	121,103
Apr.-June	20,526	8,002	28,528	Apr.-June	94,047	16,890	110,937
Total	84,589	22,057	106,646	Total	375,420	127,139	502,559
1939				1949			
July-Sept.	11,451	7,806	19,257	July-Sept.	2/83,226	11,872	95,098
Oct.-Dec.	3,750	5,263	9,013	Oct.-Dec.	64,774	9,115	73,889
Jan.-Mar.	5,743	5,113	10,856	Jan.-Mar.	56,094	9,197	65,291
Apr.-June	2,692	3,050	5,742	Apr.-June	54,627	9,565	64,192
Total	23,636	21,232	44,868	Total	258,721	39,749	298,470
1940				1950			
July-Sept.	3,811	4,124	7,935	July-Sept.	43,033	9,332	52,365
Oct.-Dec.	2,134	6,675	8,809	Oct.-Dec.	52,298	7,635	59,933
Jan.-Mar.	2,100	4,326	6,426	Jan.-Mar.	92,038	13,128	105,166
Apr.-June	2,765	7,687	10,452	Apr.-June	134,466	13,643	148,109
Total	10,810	22,812	33,622	Total	321,835	43,738	365,573
1941				1951			
July-Sept.	4,569	4,825	9,394	July-Sept.	101,439	9,844	111,283
Oct.-Dec.	3,675	2,865	6,540	Oct.-Dec.	94,706	12,362	107,068
Jan.-Mar.	3,225	3,472	6,697	Jan.-Mar.	133,549	11,157	144,706
Apr.-June	1,163	3,732	4,895	Apr.-June	102,690	8,968	111,658
Total	12,632	14,894	27,526	Total	432,384	42,331	474,715
1942				1952			
July-Sept.	1,342	3,872	5,214	July-Sept.	63,361	9,457	72,818
Oct.-Dec.	886	2,966	3,852	Oct.-Dec.	69,883	11,856	81,739
Jan.-Mar.	1,217	4,757	5,974	Jan.-Mar.	88,956	9,747	98,703
Apr.-June	3,110	8,353	11,463	Apr.-June	54,581	9,349	63,930
Total	6,555	19,948	26,503	Total	276,781	40,409	317,190
1943				1953			
July-Sept.	2,754	3,820	6,574	July-Sept.	60,721	6,668	67,389
Oct.-Dec.	4,759	6,541	11,300	Oct.-Dec.	31,315	9,473	40,788
Jan.-Mar.	2,166	9,764	11,930	Jan.-Mar.	35,144	7,999	43,143
Apr.-June	2,263	8,208	10,471	Apr.-June	56,120	9,072	65,192
Total	11,942	28,333	40,275	Total	183,300	33,212	216,512
1944				1954			
July-Sept.	8,132	7,352	15,484	July-Sept.	44,773	8,996	53,769
Oct.-Dec.	6,426	19,024	25,450	Oct.-Dec.	57,823	11,327	69,150
Jan.-Mar.	15,813	16,329	32,142	Jan.-Mar.	73,338	12,338	85,676
Apr.-June	42,997	25,832	68,829	Apr.-June	51,372	13,668	65,040
Total	73,368	68,537	141,905	Total	227,306	46,329	273,635
1945				1955			
July-Sept.	59,054	35,429	94,483	July-Sept.	59,733	10,473	70,206
Oct.-Dec.	79,872	25,473	105,345	Oct.-Dec.	37,910	13,546	51,456
Jan.-Mar.	75,478	28,056	103,534	3/Jan.-Mar.	80,921	12,019	92,940
Apr.-June	58,609	26,403	85,012	Apr.-June	116,756	14,206	130,962
Total	273,013	115,361	388,374	Total	295,320	50,244	345,564
1946				1956			
July-Sept.	50,605	27,766	78,371	July-Sept.	105,901	13,367	119,268
Oct.-Dec.	49,325	32,285	81,610	Oct.-Dec.	110,398	18,130	128,528
Jan.-Mar.	58,965	60,666	119,631	Jan.-Mar.	128,210	21,828	150,038
Apr.-June	39,896	74,470	114,366	Apr.-June	130,386	19,986	150,372
Total	198,791	195,187	393,978	Total	474,895	73,311	548,206
1947				1957 4/			
July-Sept.	87,783	51,682	139,465	July-Sept.	83,310	16,478	99,788
Oct.-Dec.	78,396	35,739	114,135	Oct.-Dec.	73,379	20,316	93,695
Jan.-Mar.	73,158	42,449	115,607	Jan.-Mar.	77,263	19,460	96,723
Apr.-June	65,351	44,234	109,585	Apr.-June	88,612	22,366	110,978
Total	304,688	174,104	478,792	Total	322,564	78,620	401,184

1/ Excludes flour milled from imported wheat.
2/ 6,061,000 bushels shipped to Canada for storage not included.
3/ Beginning January 1956, includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.
4/ Preliminary.

The durum crop together with "free" supplies in the beginning-year carryover may about take care of domestic use and exports, but this depends upon the quality of the "free" wheat in the carryover. Until the August crop report, it appeared that supplies might fall short of needs and that prices for part of the marketing year might rise sufficiently to cover the legal minimum necessary to purchase CCC durum at the loan rate plus 5 percent plus carrying charges.

As a result of relatively weak hard winter wheat prices, the U. S. average price to farmers in 1958-59 may be lower than usual this year relative to the national average support level. The 1952-56 average price to farmers was 10 cents below the average support rate, this difference is only slightly more than the effective loan level after allowing a deduction for storage. Prices were farthest below the support level, -- 17 cents -- in 1953-54.

Wheat Support Set at $1.82 Per Bushel for 1958 Crop

Because of an increase in the wheat parity price, the national average support price to producers for 1958-crop wheat was announced on July 1 at $1.82 per bushel, an increase of 4 cents per bushel above the "advance" minimum price for this year's crop announced in April 1957. The national average support for the 1957 crop was $2.00 per bushel.

When the minimum price was set in accordance with "forward pricing" provisions of law, the USDA announced that the support price would be redetermined as of July 1, 1958, the beginning of the 1958-crop wheat marketing year, on the basis of the current wheat parity price and that indicated by the relationship of the total supply to the normal supply. Supplies were well in excess of 130 percent of normal and therefore indicated support at 75 percent of parity, the same as announced in April 1957.

Wheat Price Support Modified

Provisions of 1958-crop wheat price support program are being modified to include "sprout-damage" and "light-weight" wheat with appropriate discounts. To include sprout-damage wheat in the program, provisions have been relaxed to include wheat grading No. 4, 5 and Sample because of damaged kernels (other than heat damage). To be eligible, damaged wheat must not contain more than 14 percent moisture and must not be musty, sour, heating or hot. Light-weight wheat under the relaxed provisions will include "Sample" grade on test weight, but no wheat testing less than 40 pounds per bushel will be eligible for support.

THE CURRENT WORLD WHEAT SITUATION

BACKGROUND - Supplies of wheat on January 1, 1944 in the four principal exporting countries--United States, Canada Australia and Argentina--were a record up to that time of 2,206 million bushels. Wartime depletion of food supplies in importing countries and poor crops in many areas caused greatly increased disappearance from the exporting countries in 1945-47. By January 1947, supplies were down to 1,352 million bushels but in each succeeding year through January

Table 9 .- Wheat: Supplies available for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, July 1, 1949-58

Item	United States	Canada	Argentina	Australia	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Total season supplies 1/					
1948-49	1,492	459	261	217	2,429
1949-50	1,408	468	244	237	2,357
1950-51	1,456	579	228	228	2,491
1951-52	1,420	743	97	179	2,439
1952-53	1,584	919	286	212	3,001
1953-54	1,784	1,018	300	236	3,338
1954-55	1,922	951	343	263	3,479
1955-56	1,981	1,056	281	291	3,609
1956-57	2,045	1,153	316	222	3,736
1957-58	1,867	1,101	280	140	3,388
Domestic disappearance for 12 months					
1948-49	681	125	138	78	1,022
1949-50	684	131	128	72	1,015
1950-51	690	149	114	80	1,033
1951-52	689	170	88	81	1,028
1952-53	661	150	132	72	1,015
1953-54	634	144	128	78	984
1954-55	611	162	122	67	962
1955-56	601	167	129	99	996
1956-57	587	161	147	82	977
1957-58	584	160	140	76	960
Exports beginning of season to June 30 2/					
1948-49	504	208	46	70	828
1949-50	299	208	65	66	638
1950-51	366	209	68	74	717
1951-52	475	313	4	47	839
1952-53	318	341	29	64	752
1953-54	217	234	58	35	544
1954-55	275	232	78	62	647
1955-56	346	281	60	65	752
1956-57	549	239	61	63	912
1957-58	402	290	38	30	760
Balance on July 1 for export and carryover					
1949	307	126	77	69	579
1950	425	129	51	99	704
1951	400	221	46	74	741
1952	256	260	5	51	572
1953	605	428	125	76	1,234
1954	933	640	114	123	1,810
1955	1,036	557	143	134	1,870
1956	1,034	608	92	127	1,861
1957	909	753	108	77	1,847
1958	881	651	102	34	1,668

1/ Carryover stocks and production, except for United States where imports are included.
2/ Season begins July 1 for United States, August 1 for Canada and December 1 for Argentina and Australia. United States exports include flour and other products in wheat equivalent.

1957 they have been higher than the year before, except in 1952. Supplies increased to 1,872 million bushels in January 1951, but declined to 1,669 million a year later. They rose 36 percent to a record 2,274 million bushels in January 1953, as a result of large crops in each of the 4 countries in 1952. Supplies continued to increase and in the next 4 years rose 30 percent to an all-time high of 2,966 million bushels on January 1, 1957. On January 1, 1958 supplies declined to 2,699 million bushels, down 9 percent, reflecting smaller 1957 harvests in each of the countries.

World Wheat Trade in 1958-59 Expected to Remain Near A Year Earlier 1/

The continued production of large wheat crops in many of the world's importing countries indicates little change in world wheat imports in 1958-59 compared with 1957-58, when trade was reduced by large crops. Wheat trade in 1957-58 is estimated to have reached 1,075 million bushels, more than 200 million bushels below the 1956-57 record of 1,282 million. Exports in that year were stimulated by below normal crops in many of the large importing countries, a situation which is not likely to occur again in the near future.

Available Old-Crop Supplies in 4 Exporting Countries Down 10 Percent From Year Ago

Supplies of wheat for export and carryover in the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia on July 1 totaled 1,668 million bushels (table 9). This is 179 million bushels less than a year earlier and 193 million less than 2 years ago. These supplies exclude new crops in the United States and Canada. Exports from the 4 countries, from the beginning of the marketing year 2/ to June 30, 1957 in million bushels, with comparable figures for 1957 in parentheses, are as follows: United States, 402 (549); Canada, 290 (239); Argentina, 38 (61); Australia, 30 (63) and total, 760 (912).

Record 1958 World Wheat Production Expected 3/

World wheat production in 1958 is expected to be at a new high. Increases indicated for the three leading wheat producers, the United States, the Soviet Union and Communist China are so large as to more than offset any possible decline in countries not yet reporting, especially in the Southern Hemisphere. The record outlook for these three countries, which normally account for almost half of the world wheat production, is the outstanding feature of the present situation.

1/ Contributed by Foreign Agricultural Service. 2/ Marketing year begins July 1 for United States, August 1 for Canada, and December 1 for Argentina and Australia. 3/ From Foreign Crops and Markets, August 15, 1958.

Conditions are varied in Canada, Argentina and Australia, which along with the United States, are the four principal exporters. Prospects are relatively unfavorable in Canada, and an outturn of less than the below-average crop of 370 million bushels harvested last year is expected. However, the outlook for Australia is much brighter than in 1957. Acreage is reported to be 40 percent larger and moisture conditions much more favorable than last year, when drought cut production to about half a normal crop. The wheat acreage recently seeded in Argentina is reported in generally satisfactory condition, though dryness and high temperatures have handicapped development in some areas. A significant increase expected in wheat acreage has not materialized, and seeded acreage is not much above that of a year ago.

World wheat trade possibilities are limited by relatively good supplies in many normally import markets of western Europe and Asia. Reports from Europe are incomplete, but it now appears that total wheat production in western Europe may be around the high 1957 level. Conditions are less favorable than last year in East Europe, however, and total production for that area is expected to be significantly lower. Wheat production is less than in 1957 in many countries of Asia, but larger stocks carried over from bumper crops last year may reduce import needs in some of these countries, as is the case in Turkey.

Supplies of wheat in the United States at the beginning of the 1958-59 marketing year are estimated at 2.3 billion bushels, an all-time high, and 24 percent above last year's total. Supplies will also be large in Canada, though not up to the 1.1 billion-bushel supply for the 1957-58 year. Both carryover and production are expected to be less than last year. Supplies available for export from Australia will be very limited until the new crop comes on the market toward the end of 1958. Argentina's supplies for the remainder of their marketing year are also not as large as usual.

North America's 1958 wheat crop may be about a third larger than in 1957 because of the record U. S. crop. Dry conditions throughout much of the season have made Canada's outlook below average. Recent reports have been slightly more optimistic, but it still seems probable that total wheat production may fall short of the below-average 1957 harvest. The first official forecast is scheduled for release August 29.

Conditions in Western Europe are generally favorable and total production may be about the same as the large 1957 crop. Tentative estimates indicate that France's crop may approach the record level of last year. A larger crop than in 1957 is forecast for Italy, Greece, and West Germany. In fact, a new record is forecast for West Germany by some sources. Both Spain and Portugal show some reduction from the 1957 outturn.

Prospects for the wheat crop in Eastern Europe are generally less favorable than at this time last year. Conditions are reported less promising in the Danube Basin countries, with Yugoslavia reporting a 30 percent reduction in the wheat crop. In contrast with other east European countries, Poland's outlook is reported comparatively good.

Harvest prospects are reported to be excellent in most of the important wheat areas of the Soviet Union. Soil moisture conditions have been good in most areas and extremely favorable weather conditions may justify some predictions of a record wheat crop this year.

Most of the countries of Asia have smaller wheat harvests than the large 1957 crops but the total for the area may be considerably larger because of the record crop claimed for Communist China. Pre-harvest forecasts indicated that production would be at an unprecedented level. Such an increase would much more than offset reductions reported for India, Syria, Turkey, Iraq and Japan. Turkey, despite a slight reduction from the 1957 crop, will again have enough wheat to allow exports. Syria and Iraq report much smaller crops, which probably will virtually remove them from the export position this season.

Wheat production in Africa appears to be larger than in 1957 mainly because of better crops in Morocco and Tunisia. Slight reductions are reported for Algeria and Egypt. It is too early in the season for any estimate of the outturn in the Union of South Africa. Harvesting does not begin until November in that Southern Hemisphere country.

Prospects are generally favorable at the beginning of the growing season in Argentina, the principal wheat producer of South America. Seeded acreage in that country is reported to be about the same as last year whereas a substantial increase had been expected. Dryness was an unfavorable factor in some areas but recent heavy rains improved prospects for the recently seeded wheat acreage.

In Australia wheat acreage is about 40 percent above the 1957 acreage and moisture conditions are much more favorable. Present prospects indicate that a normal crop may be harvested. Last year's harvest was only about half an average crop because of severe drought.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WHEAT IN 1959-60

BACKGROUND - During the 7 years ended in 1951-52, the United States was the leading exporter of wheat, with an annual average of 417 million bushels or 46 percent of the total world trade. In the previous 20 years, 1925-26 through 1944-45, exports had averaged 81 million bushels, ranging from 4 million in 1935-36, following the drought years, to 144 million in 1944-45 at the close of the war.

U. S. exports declined about one-third in 1952-53 to 318 million bushels from the heavy exports in 1951-52. The 1952 crop in Canada was a record, and her exports again exceeded those from the U. S., as was the case before 1945-46.

Table 10 .- Wheat: Acres seeded and production, United States and by regions, averages 1935-50, annual 1946-58

Period	United States	Great Plains 1/	Northwest 2/	Corn Belt and Lake States 3/	South 4/	All other States
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres
	Acres seeded					
Average:						
1935-39	73.2	49.8	4.7	12.7	2.8	3.2
1941-45	61.4	43.8	4.2	8.3	2.5	2.6
1946-50	76.7	56.3	5.5	9.8	2.1	3.0
1946	71.6	53.3	5.1	8.4	2.0	2.8
1947	78.3	58.1	5.4	9.5	2.3	3.0
1948	78.3	56.7	5.6	10.6	2.2	3.2
1949	83.9	61.8	5.9	11.0	2.1	3.1
1950	71.3	51.8	5.2	9.5	1.8	3.0
1951	78.5	57.9	6.0	9.9	1.8	2.9
1952	78.6	57.5	6.1	10.1	1.9	3.0
1953	78.9	56.8	6.2	10.7	2.3	2.9
1954	62.5	45.7	4.5	8.3	1.7	2.3
1955	58.2	42.2	4.2	7.9	1.7	2.2
1956	60.7	43.5	4.8	8.4	1.9	2.1
1957 5/	49.9	33.5	4.0	8.4	2.1	1.9
1958 5/	56.0	39.5	4.3	8.4	1.7	2.1
	Production					
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average:						
1935-39	759	371	93	200	32	63
1941-45	985	645	108	148	33	51
1946-50	1,185	760	132	203	30	60
1946	1,152	758	138	172	29	55
1947	1,359	940	126	195	35	63
1948	1,295	827	145	233	32	58
1949	1,098	655	120	234	27	62
1950	1,019	621	130	183	24	61
1951	988	585	148	168	30	57
1952	1,306	832	157	221	34	62
1953	1,173	621	169	279	39	65
1954	984	541	136	220	33	54
1955	935	516	116	223	29	51
1956	1,004	550	124	240	39	51
1957 5/	947	540	138	190	34	45
1958 6/	1,421	943	146	248	33	51

1/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.
2/ Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
3/ Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri.
4/ Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ August 1 estimate.

In 1952-53, total world trade in wheat and flour declined to about 988 million bushels, 7 percent below the all-time high of 1,066 million bushels in 1951-52. This reflected a record 1952 world wheat crop and larger wheat reserves in importing countries. It also reflected the negotiation of a truce in Korea and some easing in international tensions.

In 1953-54, world wheat trade declined to 879 million bushels and the U. S. share also dropped. Larger quantities were available in other exporting countries while requirements in major importing countries were less than in 1952-53. In 1954-55, world wheat trade increased 10 percent to 971 million bushels and U. S. exports rose 26 percent from 217 million to 274 million bushels. In 1955-56, world trade reached about 1,041 million bushels, second only to the 1,066 million in 1951-52. This increase reflected higher economic activity, greater purchasing power in importing countries and winter damage to the European crop. In 1956-57, world trade reached about 1,280 million bushels, 23 percent above a year earlier and 20 percent higher than the former 1951-52 record. The increase reflected decreased domestic supplies in Europe, increased exports from the U. S. under special export programs and increased wheat consumption in some countries. In 1957-58, world trade was again large, probably second only to 1956-57. The decline reflected improved over-all supplies in several importing countries.

U. S. domestic disappearance has also declined from previous record levels. During the war when large quantities of wheat were subsidized for use in making alcohol and to supplement regular feed supplies, disappearance in the continental U. S. reached a high of nearly 1.2 billion bushels in 1943. In peacetime, negligible quantities of wheat are used for alcohol, and feed use currently is about 50 million bushels. Food and seed take about 480 million and 65 million bushels, respectively, resulting in a continental domestic disappearance of around 600 million bushels.

Final Wheat Referendum Tally Shows 84.1 Percent Favorable

Final results of the June 20 referendum in the 38-State commercial wheat-producing area for 1959 show that 84.1 percent of the 230,300 farmers voting favored marketing quotas for the 1959 wheat crop. Of the total votes, 193,583 were for (84.1 percent) and 36,717 against (15.9 percent).

The final favorable percentage is slightly higher than the preliminary figure of 83.7 percent favorable announced June 21 on the basis of a preliminary total of 198,210 votes.

Table 11.- All wheat and winter wheat: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1939-58

Year of harvest	All wheat				Winter wheat			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	62,802	10,133	11.8	741,210	46,154	8,473	12.3	565,672
1940	61,820	8,547	13.2	814,646	43,536	7,441	13.6	592,809
1941	62,707	6,772	15.0	941,970	46,045	6,267	14.6	673,727
1942	53,000	3,227	18.3	969,381	38,855	2,835	18.1	702,159
1943	55,984	4,629	15.1	843,813	38,515	3,952	14.0	537,476
1944	66,190	6,441	16.0	1,060,111	46,821	5,696	16.1	751,901
1945	69,192	4,025	16.0	1,107,623	50,463	3,439	16.2	816,989
1946	71,578	4,473	16.1	1,152,118	52,227	3,856	16.7	869,592
1947	78,314	3,795	17.4	1,358,911	58,248	3,313	18.2	1,058,976
1948	78,345	5,927	16.5	1,294,911	58,332	5,369	17.0	990,141
1949	83,905	7,995	13.1	1,098,415	61,177	6,763	14.0	858,127
1950	71,287	9,677	14.3	1,019,344	52,399	9,146	14.1	740,637
1951	78,524	16,651	12.6	988,161	56,145	16,052	11.6	650,822
1952	78,645	7,515	16.6	1,306,440	56,997	6,102	18.7	1,065,220
1953	78,931	11,091	14.9	1,173,071	57,087	10,154	15.5	885,032
1954	62,539	8,183	15.7	983,900	46,617	7,399	17.2	801,369
1955	58,241	10,956	16.0	934,731	44,290	10,590	15.9	704,793
1956	60,658	10,874	16.6	1,004,272	44,427	8,873	16.7	740,928
1957 1/	49,919	6,255	19.0	947,102	37,535	5,922	18.8	707,201
1958 2/	55,988	2,338	25.4	1,420,725	43,587	1,969	26.9	1,170,768

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 12- All spring wheat, durum and other: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1939-58

Year of harvest	All spring wheat				Durum				Spring other than durum			
	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production	Seeded acreage	Seeded but not harvested for grain	Yield per seeded acre	Production
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1939	16,648	1,660	10.5	175,538	3,128	163	10.4	32,486	13,520	1,497	10.6	143,052
1940	18,284	1,106	12.1	221,837	3,371	342	9.6	32,294	14,913	764	12.7	189,543
1941	16,662	505	16.1	268,243	2,598	74	15.6	40,658	14,064	431	16.2	227,585
1942	14,145	392	18.9	267,222	2,155	46	19.1	41,236	11,990	346	18.8	225,986
1943	17,469	677	17.5	306,337	2,136	58	15.7	33,505	15,333	619	17.8	272,832
1944	19,369	745	15.9	308,210	2,099	42	14.1	29,666	17,270	703	16.1	278,544
1945	18,729	586	15.5	290,634	2,026	22	16.2	32,840	16,703	564	15.4	257,794
1946	19,351	617	14.6	282,526	2,493	40	14.4	35,836	16,858	577	14.6	246,690
1947	20,066	482	14.9	299,935	2,975	27	14.9	44,328	17,091	455	15.0	255,607
1948	20,013	558	15.2	304,770	3,278	58	13.8	45,142	16,735	500	15.5	259,628
1949	22,728	1,232	10.6	240,288	3,767	197	10.4	39,072	18,961	1,035	10.6	201,216
1950	18,888	531	14.8	278,707	2,918	89	12.8	37,212	15,970	442	15.1	241,495
1951	22,379	599	15.1	337,339	2,586	68	13.4	34,762	19,793	531	15.3	302,577
1952	21,648	1,413	11.1	241,220	2,328	154	9.7	22,493	19,320	1,259	11.3	218,727
1953	21,844	937	13.2	288,039	2,103	238	6.2	12,967	19,741	699	13.9	275,072
1954	15,922	784	11.5	182,531	1,637	328	3.0	4,982	14,285	456	12.4	177,549
1955	13,951	366	16.5	229,938	1,385	37	14.1	19,580	12,566	329	16.7	210,358
1956	16,231	2,001	16.2	263,344	2,481	171	15.5	38,503	13,750	1,830	16.4	224,841
1957 1/	12,384	333	19.4	239,901	2,365	84	16.8	39,680	10,019	249	20.0	200,221
1958 2/	12,401	369	20.2	249,957	1,002	34	18.7	18,753	11,399	335	20.3	231,204

1/ Preliminary. 2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 13.- Wheat, No. 1 Hard Red Winter: Simple monthly averages of daily closing f.o.b. prices and subsidy per bushel, Galveston, July-June, 1957-58

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 1/	May 1/	June 1/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Domestic price	226.3	228.1	228.3	228.1	232.4	238.6	239.3	238.5	243.6	243.2	238.4	202.8
Subsidy 2/	55.6	58.4	59.9	60.4	64.2	69.4	69.1	68.3	73.0	73.1	69.3	33.3
Net export price 3/	170.7	169.7	168.4	167.7	168.2	169.2	170.2	170.2	170.6	170.1	169.1	169.5

1/ Prices have been adjusted, with respect to delivery period, to conform to the bulk of export sales made.
2/ To destinations other than Latin America or West Indies.
3/ Domestic price less subsidy.

Commercial Export Branch, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Because wheat marketing quotas proclaimed by the Secretary of Agriculture last March 21 are effective on approval by two-thirds or more of farmers voting in a referendum, marketing quotas will be in effect for the 1959 wheat crop.

The vote in the 1959 referendum marks the eighth time farmers have voted favorably on marketing quotas for wheat. They approved quotas for the 1941 crop by an 81 percent favorable vote, the 1942 crop by 82.4 percent, the 1954 crop by 87.2 percent, the 1955 crop by 73.3 percent, the 1956 crop by 77.5 percent, the 1957 crop by 87.4 percent and the 1958 crop by 86.2 percent.

Another Large Wheat Crop Likely in 1959

With the minimum allotment in effect for 1959 and no Acreage Reserve Program, about 55 million acres of wheat will probably be harvested. If the 1954-58 average yield of 21 bushels is obtained, a crop of about 1,150 million bushels would be produced. A crop of this size, though 19 percent smaller than the 1958 crop, would again exceed domestic requirements and exports and result in a further increase in the carryover.

Minimum Support for 1959-Crop Wheat Set at $1.81

The "advance" minimum national average support price of $1.81 per bushel for 1959-crop wheat was announced on May 1. The advance support price reflects 75 percent of the estimated modernized parity price 4/ for wheat as of July 1, 1959.

With quotas approved by producers, the law provides for a variable support level (between 75 and 90 percent of parity) based on the relationship of the estimated total supply of wheat available for the marketing year to a determined normal supply for the year. The "forward pricing" provisions authorize setting a minimum support price in advance of crop planting time, using the latest information and statistics available.

The supply of wheat for the 1959-60 marketing year which begins July 1, 1959 was estimated on May 1, 1958 to be 170.9 percent of the normal supply. This calls for a minimum 75 percent level of support under the law's supply formula, when quotas are in effect.

4/ The $1.81 per bushel minimum average support for 1959-crop wheat is based on the May parity price of $2.42 per bushel (announced April 30, 1958) with an allowance for a 1-cent-per-bushel reduction to complete the transition for wheat from the old to the new or modernized parity. Wheat started the transition to parity levels under the modernized formula in 1956. The transition was delayed by law for the year 1957 and resumed 1958. On the basis of current information, the downward adjustment required for 1959 to complete the transition is expected to be 1 cent per bushel.

With marketing quotas approved, the national average support price on the 1959 crop will be available to eligible producers in the commercial area at not less than the $1.81 per bushel. This minimum average support price will not be reduced but may be increased if a combination of the wheat parity price as of July 1, 1959 and wheat supply relationships as of that date indicate a higher support price. Producers in the commercial area who stay within their allotments will be eligible for price support on their entire production. In the 10-State noncommercial wheat area, county support rates, as provided by law when allotments are in effect in the commercial area, will be 75 percent of what they would be if the noncommercial counties were in the commercial area.

Undesirable Wheat Varieties to be Discounted Under 1959 Support Program

A discount of 20 cents per bushel to 1959 price support rates for 33 wheat varieties, designated as undesirable because of inferior milling or baking qualities, was announced on July 24.

The list includes the 31 varieties designated as undesirable for the 1958 wheat price support program and two additional varieties designated for the 1959 crop. Additions to the list of undesirable varieties are Kharkof MC 22 in the hard red winter class and Russell in the hard red spring class. Discounts to discourage plantings of undesirable wheat varieties were included in the price-support program for the first time on the 1956 wheat crop.

The 33 varieties named as undesirable for the 1959 wheat support program follow by class: Hard Red Winter - Bluejacket, Chiefkan, Cimarron, Early Blackhull, Kanking, Kharkof MC 22, New Chief, Pawnee Sel. 33, Purkof, Red Chief, Red Hull, Red Jacket and Stafford. Soft Red Winter - KanQueen, Kawvale, Nured and Seabreeze. Hard Red Spring - Gasser, Henry (except in Wisconsin and Washington), Kinney, Premier, Progress, Russell (except in Wisconsin), Spinkcota and Sturgeon. Durum - Golden Ball, Peliss and Pentad. White - Fifty Fold, Florence, Greeson, Rex and Sonora.

These varieties were designated by the Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture after consultation with State Agricultural Experiment Station personnel, agronomists, cereal chemists and others on State and Federal staffs.

The undesirable varieties are designated nationally except for Henry, which is named undesirable in all but the States Wisconsin and Washington, and Russell in all but the State of Wisconsin.

These varieties have been found to be undesirable for commercial food use. The discount in the support operation is designed to discourage their production and lessen the possibility of U. S. wheat of inferior quality finding its way into domestic and export channels. Representatives of crop improvement associations support this action to help improve the over-all quality of U. S. wheat production.

Application of the 20-cents-per-bushel discount to producer support rates will be the same as under the 1958 operation. The price support regulations for the 1959 program will provide for producer certification regarding undesirable varieties. Because wheat varieties are difficult to determine from threshed samples, identification of the variety going under price support will be the producer's responsibility based on his knowledge of the varieties he seeded and harvested.

Even though some of the undesirable varieties might have protein content high enough for a premium, no protein premiums will apply to any of the undesirable varieties in determining loan rates. Similarly, no amber or hard amber durum premiums will apply on undesirable varieties of this class of wheat.

COMMERCIAL FLOUR MIXES AND HOME BAKING PRACTICES

by
William R. Askew

A substantial proportion of many homebaked goods were made from purchased flour mixes in a week in the spring of 1955, according to a nationwide food consumption survey 5/. During this same period, three out of four housekeeping households in the United States did some home baking of batters and doughs. Except for bread, rolls, sweet buns and the like, which nearly all of the households bought, most of the baked goods served at home in the survey week came from the home oven rather than from commercial bakeries. This was true in both farm and nonfarm households, although nonfarm families generally did less baking and more buying than the farm families. For most homebaked products, mixes were used by 11 to 74 percent of the households baking during the week.

5/ Adapted from "Home Baking by Households in the United States by Region", 1955 Household Food Consumption Survey Report No. 13, U.S.D.A. This report also cites differences in home baking due to urbanization, income and size of household. It may be obtained from the Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

The data obtained on use of commercial mixes during the survey week showed that gingerbread, though the least likely of the 11 items surveyed to be baked at home, was the most likely to be made from a mix. Griddlecakes and cake with no fat were next in order. Except for bread, for which there were few mixes on the market, cornbread was the least likely of the items to be prepared from a purchased mix. Chocolate cake and marble or spice cake were more likely to be made from a mix than were other types of cake with fat, but fewer than half of all cakes with fat were made from a mix, compared with nearly two-thirds of the cakes without fat (i.e., angel or sponge).

Figures in table 14 show the percentage of households that baked each of the specified items during the survey week and the percentage of those baking that used commercial mixes:

Table 14.--Percentage of households that baked specified items and percentage using commercial mixes, in a week, Spring 1955

Item	Percentage of households baking	Percentage of those baking using mixes
	Percent	Percent
Bread, rolls (with yeast)	9	---
Bread	5	1
Rolls	6	13
Cake, pie	52	---
Cake	39	49
With fat	36	48
With no fat	6	65
Pie crust	28	18
Cookies	12	16
Quick breads	1/53	---
Biscuits	31	21
Griddlecakes, waffles	24	65
Cornbread	24	11
Muffins	3	29
Gingerbread	3	74
Any baking of batters and doughs	1/74	---

1/ Five percent of all households baked only griddlecakes or waffles. Excluding these would bring the percentage of "Quick breads" to 48 and the percentage of "Any baking of batters and doughs" to 69.

Cakes, pies and biscuits served in the home--farm and nonfarm alike--are still likely to be made there rather than purchased even though home baking has generally declined. In fact, the percentages of U. S. households having commercially baked cakes during a week generally decreased between 1942 and 1955. In 1942 the percentages were 40 percent for urban households, 26 for rural nonfarm and 12 for rural farm; corresponding figures from the 1955 survey are 25, 19 and 14 percent. The downward trend, somewhat at variance with the general increase in use of purchased processed foods over the same period, is no doubt related to the growing popularity of prepared flour mixes.

Copies of a speech entitled "Present Size, Composition and Expected Change of United States Wheat Surpluses," presented by Robert E. Post of the Agricultural Marketing Service, at the International Wheat Surplus Utilization Conference, Brookings, South Dakota on July 22, 1958 may be obtained by writing Marketing Information Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Table 15.- Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1946-58 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States					Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	Stocks 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total				
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1946													
July-Dec.	100,086	1,152,118	38	1,252,242	276,695	63,192	11	101,816	441,714	37,949	127,873	2,220	609,756
Jan.-June	642,486	---	46	642,532	202,666	23,631	47	75,709	302,053	54,510	200,172	1,960	558,695
1947													
July-Dec.	83,837	1,358,911	53	1,442,801	263,476	67,210	603	54,947	386,236	67,020	186,711	2,067	642,034
Jan.-June	800,767	---	96	800,863	220,584	23,884	90	123,362	367,920	81,593	153,510	1,897	604,920
1948													
July-Dec.	195,943	1,294,911	48	1,490,902	248,436	67,703	92	34,150	350,381	107,588	166,557	1,831	626,357
Jan.-June	864,545	---	1,482	866,027	223,047	27,312	101	71,198	321,658	73,930	161,270	1,884	558,742
1949													
July-Dec.	307,285	1,098,415	182	1,405,882	250,517	57,123	100	24,105	331,845	102,543	69,248	1,938	505,574
Jan.-June	900,308	---	2,055	902,363	233,665	23,728	92	87,153	344,638	20,983	109,965	2,063	477,649
1950													
July-Dec.	424,714	1,019,344	2,243	1,446,301	247,206	60,724	98	18,085	326,113	16,566	99,299	1,827	443,805
Jan.-June	1,002,496	---	9,676	1,012,172	232,344	27,180	94	90,723	350,341	24,701	235,214	2,045	612,301
1951													
July-Dec.	399,871	988,161	17,434	1,405,466	246,254	61,793	727	16,824	325,598	9,371	214,608	1,998	551,575
Jan.-June	853,891	---	14,175	868,066	234,830	26,402	203	85,577	347,012	7,343	255,739	1,994	612,088
1952													
July-Dec.	255,978	1,306,440	17,669	1,580,087	245,371	61,891	73	743	308,078	6,307	154,436	1,818	470,639
Jan.-June	1,109,448	---	3,933	1,113,381	228,242	27,200	102	81,737	337,281	7,313	161,216	2,027	507,837
1953													
July-Dec.	605,544	1,173,071	1,581	1,780,196	243,728	49,329	101	36,567	329,725	6,154	108,047	2,029	445,955
Jan.-June	1,334,241	---	3,956	1,338,197	228,934	20,149	77	40,070	289,230	5,880	107,657	1,924	404,691
1954													
July-Dec.	933,506	983,900	885	1,918,291	244,239	47,781	64	15,519	307,603	5,258	122,286	1,939	437,086
Jan.-June	1,481,205	---	3,312	1,484,517	228,794	17,000	166	44,571	290,531	4,624	151,133	2,051	448,339
1955													
July-Dec.	1,036,178	934,731	3,174	1,974,083	242,720	48,215	202	10/-11,820	279,317	3,926	121,987	1,903	407,133
Jan.-June	1,566,950	---	6,759	1,573,709	226,693	19,467	476	63,070	309,706	4,287	7/224,286	2,015	540,294
1956													
July-Dec.	1,033,415	1,004,272	3,043	2,040,730	241,632	42,620	291	12,682	297,225	4,657	7/248,210	1,960	552,052
Jan.-June	1,488,678	---	4,610	1,493,288	228,069	15,129	206	34,016	277,420	3,979	7/301,003	2,080	584,482
1957 8/													
July-Dec.	908,806	947,102	5,263	1,861,171	241,655	48,250	182	10/-13,168	276,919	3,463	7/194,106	1,880	476,368
Jan.-June	1,384,803	---	9/5,737	1,390,540	230,692	15,314	94	49,143	295,243	4,142	7/208,263	9/2,120	509,768
1958 8/													
July-Dec.	880,772	1,420,725											

See table 16 for footnotes.

Table 36.--Wheat: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1935-58 1/

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance								
					Continental United States								
	Carryover 2/	Production	Imports 3/	Total	Processed for food	Seed	Industrial	Feed	Total	Military procurement 4/	Exports 5/	Shipments 6/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	145,889	628,227	34,748	808,864	490,067	87,479	55	83,343	660,944	---	4,440	3,047	668,431
1936	140,433	629,880	34,616	804,929	493,327	95,896	59	100,149	689,431	---	9,584	3,072	702,087
1937	83,167	873,914	746	957,827	489,440	93,060	69	114,856	697,425	---	103,889	3,406	804,720
1938	153,107	919,913	347	1,073,367	496,189	74,225	103	141,690	712,207	---	108,082	3,063	823,352
1939	250,015	741,210	332	991,557	488,758	72,946	89	101,127	662,920	---	45,258	3,658	711,836
1940	279,721	814,646	3,562	1,097,929	489,422	74,351	100	111,772	675,645	---	33,866	3,685	713,196
1941	384,733	941,970	3,704	1,330,407	472,906	62,490	1,676	114,254	651,326	16,133	27,774	4,399	699,632
1942	630,775	969,381	1,127	1,601,283	494,971	65,487	54,437	305,771	920,666	25,245	30,960	5,515	982,386
1943	618,897	843,813	136,448	1,599,158	477,287	77,351	108,125	511,233	1,173,996	62,762	42,734	3,111	1,282,603
1944	316,555	1,060,111	42,384	1,419,050	472,675	80,463	83,132	300,095	936,365	150,147	49,106	4,252	1,139,870
1945	279,180	1,107,623	2,037	1,388,840	473,733	82,006	21,302	296,548	873,589	90,883	320,025	4,257	1,288,754
1946	100,086	1,152,118	84	1,252,288	479,361	86,823	58	177,525	743,767	92,459	328,045	4,180	1,168,451
1947	83,837	1,358,911	149	1,442,897	484,060	91,094	693	178,309	754,156	148,613	340,221	3,964	1,246,954
1948	195,943	1,294,911	1,530	1,492,384	471,483	95,015	193	105,348	672,039	181,518	327,827	3,715	1,185,099
1949	307,285	1,098,415	2,237	1,407,937	484,182	80,851	192	111,258	676,483	123,526	179,213	4,001	983,223
1950	424,714	1,019,344	11,919	1,455,977	479,550	87,904	192	108,808	676,454	41,267	334,513	3,872	1,056,106
1951	399,871	988,161	31,609	1,419,641	481,084	88,195	930	102,401	672,610	16,714	470,347	3,992	1,163,663
1952	255,978	1,306,440	21,602	1,584,020	473,613	89,091	175	82,480	645,359	13,620	315,652	3,845	978,476
1953	605,544	1,173,071	5,537	1,784,152	472,662	69,478	178	76,637	618,955	12,034	215,704	3,953	850,646
1954	933,506	983,900	4,197	1,921,603	473,033	64,781	230	60,090	598,134	9,882	273,419	3,990	885,425
1955	1,036,178	934,731	9,933	1,980,842	469,413	67,682	678	51,250	589,023	8,213	7/346,273	3,918	947,427
1956	1,033,415	1,004,272	7,653	2,045,340	469,701	57,749	497	46,698	574,645	8,636	7/549,213	4,040	1,136,534
1957 8/	908,806	947,102	9/11,000	1,866,908	472,347	63,564	276	35,975	572,162	7,605	7/402,369	9/4,000	986,136
1958 8/	880,772	1,420,725											

1/ Includes flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. 2/ Prior to 1937 some new wheat included; beginning with 1937 only old-crop wheat is shown in all stocks positions. The figure for July 1, 1937, including the new wheat, is 102.8 million bushels, which is used as year-end carryover in the 1936-37 marketing year. 3/ Imports include full-duty wheat, wheat imported for feed, and dutiable flour and other wheat products in terms of wheat. They exclude wheat imported for milling in bond and export as flour, also flour free for export. 4/ Includes procurement for both civilian relief feeding and for military food use; military takings for civilian feeding in occupied areas measured at time of procurement, not at the time of shipment overseas. 5/ Exports as here used in addition to commercial exports of wheat, flour and other wheat products, include U.S.D.A. flour procurement rather than deliveries for export. Beginning with 1941-42, actual exports, including those for civilian feeding in occupied areas (deliveries for export) of wheat, flour and other wheat products, in million bushels, were as follows: 27.9; 27.8; 42.6; 144.4; 390.6; 397.4; 485.9; 504.0; 299.1; 366.1; 475.3; 317.8; 217.0; 247.4; 346.3; 549.2 and 402.4. 6/ To Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, Samoa, Virgin Islands and Wake Island; partly estimated. 7/ Includes exports for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies. 8/ Preliminary. 9/ Partly estimated. 10/ For the period July-December 1955, known disappearance from the July 1 supply, without an allowance for quantities fed, is about 12 million bushels larger than that indicated by January 1 stocks. This discrepancy may be accounted for by possible inexactness in data, including some duplication in stocks reported in the various positions by different agencies. This discrepancy also occurred in the July-December 1957 period by 13 million bushels.

Table 17.- Wheat: Supply and distribution, Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho), 1953-57

Item	Year beginning July				
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Supply					
Carryover, July 1					
Stocks on farms	1,566	4,502	2,838	1,939	779
Stocks off farms	25,473	75,264	128,420	133,021	54,751
Total	27,039	79,766	131,258	134,960	55,530
Production	132,017	109,730	88,184	95,041	106,891
Inshipments 1/	24,351	29,196	30,861	61,111	39,531
Total supply	183,407	218,692	250,303	291,112	201,952
Distribution					
Disappearance					
Used for seed	4,577	3,763	4,373	3,530	3,774
Milled for flour	33,466	36,442	36,156	36,299	2/38,578
Used for feed 3/	7,585	5,603	4,996	4,672	4,845
Total	45,628	45,808	45,525	44,501	47,197
Rail shipments of grain	1,613	3,548	2,871	1,663	2/2,393
Exports of grain 4/	59,805	45,783	63,520	196,529	117,911
Total disappearance	107,046	95,139	111,916	242,693	167,501
Carryover, June 30	79,766	131,258	134,960	55,530	45,043
Total distribution	186,812	226,397	246,876	298,223	212,544
Difference, unaccounted 5/	-3,405	-7,705	+3,427	-7,111	-10,592

1/ Grain. Imports included with inshipments.
2/ Partly estimated.
3/ Includes an estimate of wheat purchased for feed by farmers from other farmers, but does not include "wheat, mixed feed" or other wheat residuals commonly used in prepared feeds.
4/ Inspected exports, grain only.
5/ Difference between total supplies and total distribution due to unknown errors in the estimates. Plus sign indicates total supply exceeds total distribution.

Data made possible by the Research and Marketing Administration, Northwest Wheat Project carried on jointly by the Oregon Wheat Commission, Washington State Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Estimates, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 18.- Estimated capacity of off-farm commercial grain storage facilities, by States, 1951, 1954 and 1957 1/

State	1951	1954	1957
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Alabama	4,625	5,844	7,391
Arizona	7,450	14,051	15,175
Arkansas	28,950	39,812	48,091
California	116,234	160,513	107,494
Colorado	36,018	43,590	47,852
Connecticut	536	536	747
Delaware	1,434	3,771	3,356
Florida	5,455	6,561	2,006
Georgia	12,208	18,106	21,435
Idaho	39,783	49,770	50,939
Illinois	201,365	224,349	291,835
Indiana	48,958	56,334	79,153
Iowa	90,729	122,846	213,546
Kansas	206,948	331,432	453,693
Kentucky	17,596	24,136	22,253
Louisiana	36,561	41,745	69,384
Maine	2,025	2,025	1,990
Maryland	14,947	15,359	17,518
Massachusetts	4,445	4,553	3,865
Michigan	22,833	32,846	33,092
Minnesota	191,089	232,267	244,867
Mississippi	8,247	7,657	11,551
Missouri	90,609	120,277	121,331
Montana	30,656	34,500	39,363
Nebraska	69,057	126,484	217,989
Nevada	584	1,556	619
New Hampshire	969	1,011	1,019
New Jersey	8,328	6,328	8,980
New Mexico	9,412	9,698	11,291
New York	84,445	84,769	90,467
North Carolina	10,290	13,782	20,283
North Dakota	63,476	74,768	94,109
Ohio	76,514	83,740	98,133
Oklahoma	96,157	139,233	149,916
Oregon	48,787	76,921	78,481
Pennsylvania	21,109	19,476	22,119
Rhode Island	138	134	298
South Carolina	3,000	4,060	8,636
South Dakota	27,551	36,606	49,892
Tennessee	16,182	21,576	31,078
Texas	217,481	308,200	418,783
Utah	15,228	15,598	12,690
Vermont	1,931	2,425	3,075
Virginia	8,350	10,548	13,530
Washington	90,674	140,782	155,932
West Virginia	734	723	65
Wisconsin	81,763	97,296	100,072
Wyoming	4,081	5,045	5,129
Total	2,175,942	2,873,639	3,500,513

1/ The survey covers public storage space and some flat storage space used for storing all grains; including field seeds, dry beans and peas, soybeans and flaxseed. Does not include Commodity Credit Corporation-owned storage, which at the end of March 1958 totaled approximately 988 million bushels.

Commodity Stabilization Service and Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 19.- Wheat: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, July 1, 1958 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Maritime Fleet	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	---	405	---	---	405
Massachusetts	---	571	---	---	571
New York	---	12,380	4,409	13,720	30,509
New Jersey	---	750	---	---	750
Pennsylvania	---	648	195	---	843
Ohio	---	113	622	---	735
Indiana	---	428	519	---	947
Illinois	---	1,878	1,222	---	3,100
Michigan	---	---	725	---	725
Wisconsin	---	26,484	812	---	27,296
Minnesota	20	56,705	5,134	---	61,859
Iowa	---	489	1,143	---	1,632
Missouri	84	9,048	11,973	---	21,105
North Dakota	5,413	---	31,683	---	37,096
South Dakota	7,058	---	12,891	---	19,949
Nebraska	1,955	19,998	48,026	---	69,979
Kansas	16,575	81,131	187,163	---	284,869
Maryland	---	2,783	---	---	2,783
Virginia	---	248	1	14,994	15,243
North Carolina	---	---	5	---	5
Georgia	---	---	7	---	7
Kentucky	---	40	725	---	765
Tennessee	---	501	1,670	---	2,171
Alabama	---	235	104	---	339
Arkansas	---	---	1,459	---	1,459
Louisiana	---	391	5,209	---	5,600
Oklahoma	---	28,846	33,341	---	62,187
Texas	---	21,395	59,389	---	80,784
Montana	5,324	---	15,301	---	20,625
Idaho	---	---	2,861	---	2,861
Wyoming	---	---	1,002	---	1,002
Colorado	2,116	929	14,994	---	18,039
New Mexico	---	---	3,126	---	3,126
Utah	---	226	256	---	482
Washington	---	10,306	5,170	1,410	16,886
Oregon	---	10,004	1,383	9,601	20,988
California	---	322	103	---	425
Areas in transit 3/					
Evanston	---	---	---	---	5,298
Dallas	---	---	---	---	3,985
Kansas City	---	---	---	---	531
Minneapolis	---	---	---	---	47
Portland	---	---	---	---	271
U. S. total	38,545	287,254	452,623	39,725	828,279

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.
2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.
3/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 20.- Wheat: Weighted average cash price per bushel, specified markets and dates, 1957-58

Month and date	All classes and grades, six markets		No. 2 Dark Hard and Hard Winter, Kansas City		No. 1 Dark N. Spring, Minneapolis		No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Minneapolis		No. 2 Soft Red Winter, St. Louis		No. 1 Soft White, Portland 1/	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month												
June	2.36	2.27	2.27	1.90	2.42	2.47	2.46	2.46	2.06	---	2.47	2.09
July	2.22	1.96	2.14	1.84	2.44	2.43	2.49	2.40	2.11	1.79	2.33	1.96
Week ended												
June 20	2.38	2.31	2.17	1.94	2.42	2.50	2.49	2/2.46	2.00	---	2.49	2.09
27	2.37	2.12	2.28	1.85	2.48	2.48	2.42	2.45	2.06	---	2.38	2.05
July 4	2.32	1.90	2.15	1.75	2.43	2.49	2.49	3/2.38	2.04	3/1.65	2.34	1.98
11	2.20	1.90	2.14	1.79	2.42	2.43	2.50	2.42	2.13	1.76	2.32	1.96
18	2.21	1.97	2.14	1.85	2.46	2.45	2.47	---	2.09	1.80	2.32	1.95
25	2.20	2.04	2.11	1.91	2.46	2.46	2.52	2.41	2/2.14	1.81	2.33	1.96
August 1	2.23	2.01	2.13	1.85	2.41	2.39	2.47	2.37	---	1.86	2.34	1.96
8	2.26	2.00	2.09	1.85	2.36	2.21	2.40	2/2.33	3/2.17	1.79	2.31	1.97

1/ Average of daily cash quotations.
2/ Two cars.
3/ One car.

Table 21.- Wheat: Average closing price per bushel of September futures, specified markets and dates, 1957-58

Month and date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month						
June	2.09	1.87	2.11	1.84	2.18	2.04
July	2.16	1.87	2.14	1.85	2.24	2.07
Week ended						
June 20	2.09	1.87	2.10	1.84	2.18	2.03
27	2.14	1.87	2.17	1.84	2.24	2.04
July 4	2.14	1.84	2.14	1.82	2.21	2.04
11	2.16	1.86	2.15	1.84	2.23	2.04
18	2.17	1.92	2.15	1.89	2.25	2.09
25	2.15	1.88	2.13	1.86	2.13	2.08
August 1	2.16	1.86	2.14	1.84	2.26	2.08
8	2.15	1.85	2.12	1.84	2.26	2.07

Table 22.- Wheat: Price per bushel in 3 exporting countries, Friday nearest mid-month, January-July 1958; weekly, June-August 1958

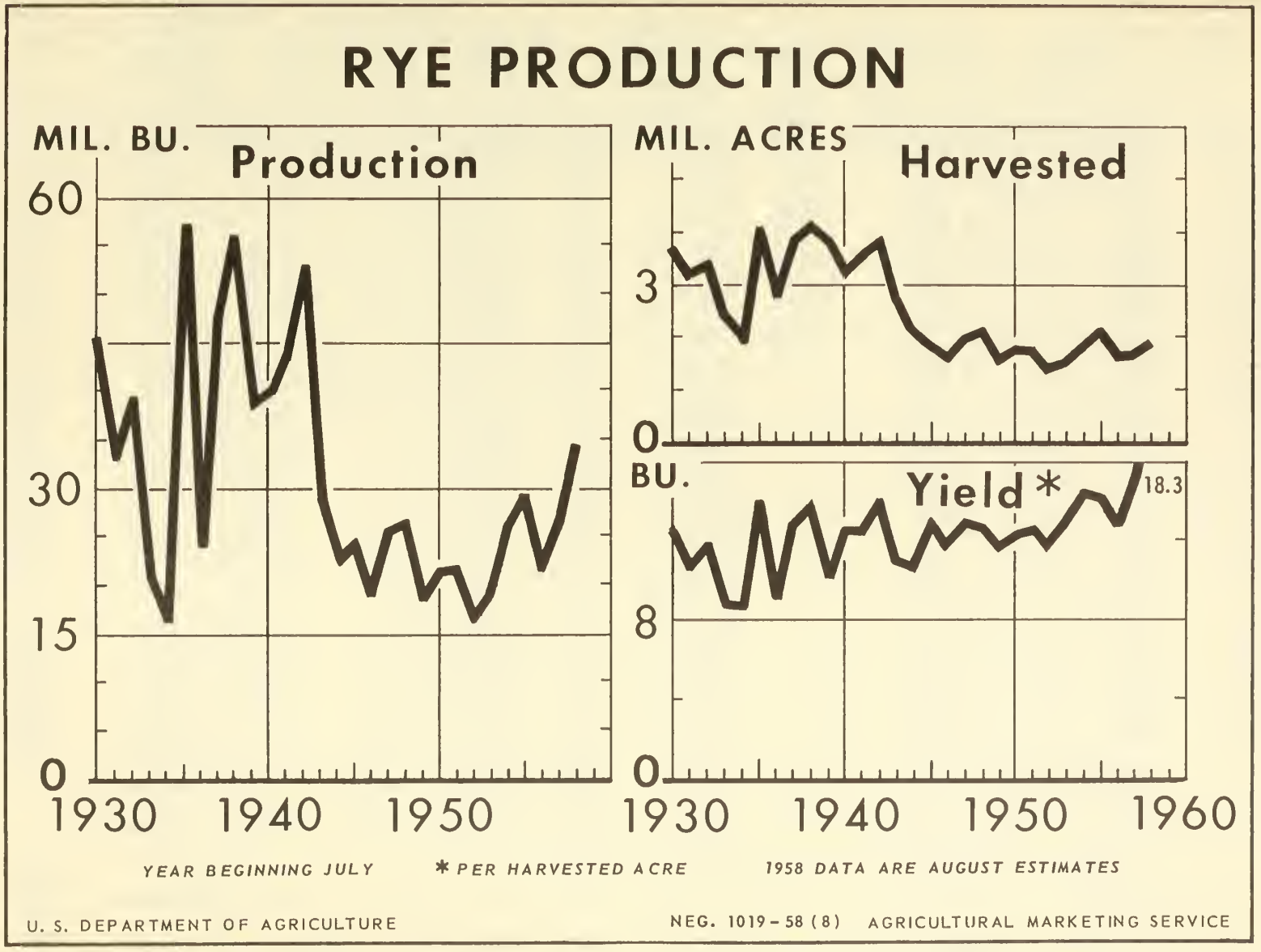
Date (Friday)	Hard Spring		Hard Winter,	Soft	
	No. 1 Dark Northern at Duluth 1/	No. 2 Manitoba Northern at Fort William 2/ 3/	No. 1 at Galveston 4/	No. 1 White at Portland 1/	Australia 3/
	(United States)	(Canada)	(United States)	(United States)	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Mid-month					
January 17	2.31	1.63	2.40	2.26	5/1.64
February 14	2.32	1.63	2.38	2.24	5/1.65
March 14	2.34	1.63	2.44	2.23	5/1.67
April 18	2.37	1.63	2.46	2.20	5/
May 16	2.37	1.63	2.49	2.10	5/
June 13	2.43	1.63	2.02	2.12	5/
July 18	2.37	1.66	2.04	1.96	5/
Weekly					
June 20	2.45	1.63	2.03	2.06	---
27	2.46	1.64	2.01	2.03	---
July 3	2.38	1.66	2.00	1.96	---
11	2.35	1.66	2.03	1.96	---
25	2.34	1.66	2.06	1.96	---
August 1	2.22	1.66	2.07	1.97	---
8	2.08	1.66	2.08	1.97	---

1/ Spot or to arrive. 2/ Fort William quotation is in store. 3/ Sales to noncontract countries. Converted to United States currency. 4/ F.o.b. ship. CCC selling price for immediate delivery. 5/ Basic selling price for f.a.q. bulk wheat, f.o.b. basis, for the months of Jan., Feb. and Mar. The report as of Aug. 4 quotes prices remaining at between $1.65 and $1.68 per bushel.

Table 23.- Wheat: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1952-58

Stocks in position	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm 1/	63,387	79,163	103,162	40,644	67,246	59,896	50,291
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses 2/	57,955	203,279	345,096	412,387	443,676	379,162	447,429
Terminals (commercial) 3/	93,924	256,330	310,715	380,409	332,323	313,481	304,782
Merchant mills and mill elevators 4/	39,568	58,408	63,829	60,144	64,741	65,257	5/
Commodity Credit Corporation 6/	1,144	8,364	110,704	142,594	125,429	91,010	78,270
Total	255,978	605,544	933,506	1,036,178	1,033,415	908,806	880,772

1/ Estimates of Crop Reporting Board.
2/ All off-farm storage not otherwise designated.
3/ Commercial stocks reported by Grain Division, AMS at 43 terminal cities.
4/ Mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census on millings and stocks of flour.
5/ Included with "interior mills, elevators and warehouses".
6/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storage owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned wheat in transit and in Canada. Other wheat owned by CCC as well as wheat outstanding under loan is included in other stocks positions.



The 1958 rye crop is the largest since 1942. The increase in production reflects record yields of 18.3 bushels per acre on the largest acreage harvested since 1955.

Table 24- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1934-58

Year beginning July	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic					Exports 4/	Total
	Carryover 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total		
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
1934	14.9	16.3	11.2	42.4	8.0	4.8	8.6	10.2	31.6	5/	31.6
1935	10.8	56.9	2.3	70.0	6.9	21.8	8.7	12.9	50.3	5/	50.3
1936	19.7	24.2	4.0	47.9	7.0	13.9	10.0	11.6	42.5	0.2	42.7
1937	5.2	48.9	5/	54.1	5.9	17.9	9.1	6.1	39.0	6.6	45.6
1938	8.5	56.0	5/	64.5	6.8	19.8	9.7	5.5	41.8	.8	42.6
1939	21.9	38.6	5/	60.5	7.0	20.2	7.4	5.6	40.2	.7	40.9
1940	19.6	39.7	1.4	60.7	7.1	19.9	8.1	6.7	41.8	.2	42.0
1941	18.7	43.9	8.8	71.4	7.8	19.3	8.3	6.9	42.3	5/	42.3
1942	29.1	52.9	1.5	83.5	8.3	27.2	6.8	2.1	44.4	.5	44.9
1943	47.1	28.7	8.3	84.1	8.7	33.5	5.8	4.5	52.5	.6	53.1
1944	31.0	22.5	4.1	57.6	7.8	17.4	5.4	11.7	42.3	3.1	45.4
1945	12.2	23.7	2.0	37.9	6.7	8.8	4.5	8.3	28.3	7.2	35.5
1946	2.4	18.5	1.6	22.5	4.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	19.6	.6	20.2
1947	2.3	25.5	5/	27.8	4.6	5.6	5.0	6.6	21.8	2.7	24.5
1948	3.3	25.9	6.8	36.0	4.7	6.5	4.4	6.7	22.3	5.4	27.7
1949	8.3	18.1	9.0	35.4	4.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	20.1	5.8	25.9
1950	9.5	21.4	3.1	34.0	5.2	5.4	4.8	7.7	23.1	5.9	29.0
1951	5.0	21.5	1.3	27.8	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.2	19.3	4.6	23.9
1952	3.9	16.1	5.6	25.6	5.2	6.6	4.3	2.9	19.0	.3	19.3
1953	6.3	18.9	13.4	38.6	5.0	8.3	5.2	5.1	23.6	5/	23.6
1954	15.0	25.9	3.5	44.4	5.1	8.5	6.7	4.7	25.0	3.0	28.0
1955	16.4	29.1	3.4	48.9	5.1	9.3	6.2	4.6	25.2	7.0	32.2
1956	16.7	21.2	3.4	41.3	4.8	8.6	6.0	4.6	24.0	10.7	34.7
1957 6/	6.6	26.5	3.3	36.4	4.7	7.9	6.0	4.2	22.8	3.5	26.3
1958 7/	10.1	34.1	3.4	47.6	5.0	10.0	6.0	5.0	26.0	7.0	33.0

1/ Farm and terminal stocks, 1934-42; beginning 1943, interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks; and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports. The figure for July 1, 1943, 38.6 million bushels, excluding interior mill, elevator, and warehouse stocks, was used in computing 1942-43 disappearance. 2/ Calculated from trade sources, 1934-44; from Bureau of the Census, 1945 to date. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Less than 50,000 bushels. 6/ Preliminary. 7/ Projected.

THE RYE SITUATION

SUMMARY

The total supply of rye in 1958-59 is estimated at 47.6 million bushels, consisting of a carryover of 10.1 million bushels, a crop estimated as of August 1 at 34.1 and likely imports of 3.4 million. The total supply this year compares with 36.4 million a year earlier and the average of 39.8 in 1952-56.

Domestic disappearance of rye in 1958-59 may total about 26 million bushels, above the 22.8 million last year, reflecting expected heavier feeding. Assuming exports of around 7 million bushels, the carryover July 1, 1959 would be about 15 million bushels, an increase from the 10.1 million bushels July 1, 1958. Ending carryover stocks in 1952-56 averaged 12.2 million bushels.

1957-58 Rye Supplies and Distribution About Average

Supplies of rye in 1957-58 totaled 36.4 million bushels, consisting of the 1957 crop of 26.5 million, the July 1, 1957 carryover of 6.6 million and imports of 3.3 million (table 24). These supplies were below the 41.3 million bushels a year earlier and below the 1951-55 average of 37.1 million bushels.

Domestic disappearance in 1957-58 totaled 22.8 million bushels compared with 24.0 million in 1956-57 and the 1951-55 average of 22.5 million. Domestic disappearance in 1957-58, in million bushels, with 1951-55 in parentheses, was as follows: Food, 4.7 (5.2); alcohol and spirits, 4.2 (4.3); feed, 7.9 (7.4) and seed 6.0 (5.6). Exports in 1957-58 totaled 3.5 million bushels which were below the high level of 10.7 million in 1956-57 but above the 5-year average of 3.0 million. Total disappearance was 26.3 million bushels, 24 percent below a year earlier but 3 percent above the 5-year average.

Total Rye Supplies Up; Expected Carryover July 1, 1959 Up

Carryover stocks of rye in all positions on July 1, 1958 at 10.1 million bushels were 53 percent above the small carryover a year earlier and slightly above the 9.3 million-bushel 5-year average (table 27). The Commodity Credit Corporation owned 6.1 million bushels of the total stocks on July 1 (table 26).

Table 25.- Rye: Average price per bushel received by farmers, parity price, and price of No. 2 at Minneapolis, 1945-58

Year beginning July	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Average
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
						Price received by farmers on 15th of month 1/							
1945	1.22	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.50	1.43	1.50	1.64	1.75	1.95	1.92	1.45	1.36
1946	1.76	1.62	1.91	1.99	2.07	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.81	2.47	2.45	2.40	1.94
1947	2.36	2.11	2.48	2.49	2.49	2.45	2.47	1.94	2.14	2.17	2.12	1.91	2.28
1948	1.72	1.46	1.39	1.43	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.23	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.43
1949	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.28	1.25	1.26	1.25	1.19	1.21	1.20	1.24	1.21	1.20
1950	1.26	1.25	1.29	1.27	1.32	1.38	1.48	1.58	1.57	1.61	1.61	1.60	1.31
1951	1.55	1.46	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.73	1.71	1.62	1.70	1.65	1.65	1.72	1.52
1952	1.75	1.77	1.73	1.74	1.79	1.73	1.65	1.57	1.58	1.49	1.40	1.28	1.72
1953	1.21	1.15	1.12	1.15	1.17	1.20	1.17	1.16	1.14	1.07	1.02	.99	1.29
1954	.99	1.08	1.25	1.20	1.18	1.14	1.18	1.16	1.12	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.21
1955	.90	.84	.87	.93	.90	.94	.95	.95	.98	1.01	1.01	.98	1.06
1956	1.09	1.13	1.20	1.21	1.24	1.20	1.22	1.15	1.16	1.13	1.05	1.04	1.15
1957	1.06	1.00	1.03	1.02	1.02	.98	.94	.96	.97	.97	.98	.95	1.08
1958	.96												
						Parity price 2/							
1945	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.31	1.33	
1946	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.47	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64	
1947	1.64	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.72	1.75	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.79	1.79	1.79	
1948	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.76	1.75	
1949	1.75	1.74	1.73	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.70	1.71	
1950	1.71	1.72	1.74	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.73	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	
1951	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.68	
1952	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.65	1.71	1.69	1.70	1.69	1.69	1.66	
1953	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.72	1.71	
1954	1.69	1.71	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	
1955	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.69	1.69	
1956	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.71	1.71	1.65	1.66	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.68	
1957	1.67	1.67	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.57	1.58	1.59	1.60	1.61	1.60	
1958	1.60												
						Price of No. 2 at Minneapolis 3/							
1945	1.53	1.44	1.51	1.64	1.84	1.75	1.98	2.13	2.36	2.70	2.84	---	1.72
1946	2.09	1.95	2.24	2.39	2.68	2.79	2.86	3.11	3.54	3.11	3.19	3.03	2.55
1947	2.54	2.47	2.82	2.85	2.82	2.77	2.76	2.41	2.56	2.53	2.41	2.25	2.65
1948	1.78	1.60	1.50	1.64	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.36	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.35	1.58
1949	1.45	1.38	1.43	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.43	1.34	1.39	1.40	1.44	1.42	1.42
1950	1.48	1.38	1.39	1.37	1.46	1.63	1.76	1.89	1.88	1.92	1.88	1.83	1.62
1951	1.79	1.64	1.66	1.82	1.93	2.05	2.04	1.92	2.03	1.94	1.93	2.04	1.79
1952	1.97	1.95	1.86	1.91	1.98	1.92	1.83	1.75	1.75	1.61	1.52	1.39	1.91
1953	1.27	1.25	1.16	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.31	1.25	1.15	1.12	1.10	1.06	1.23
1954	1.25	1.28	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.30	1.42	1.40	1.32	1.25	1.23	1.14	1.32
1955	1.04	1.05	1.11	1.06	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.22	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.15	1.10
1956	1.33	1.37	1.44	1.46	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.24	1.29	1.41
1957	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.31	1.33	1.33	1.28	1.32	1.34	1.35	1.39	1.23	1.30
1958	1.22												

1/ U. S. monthly prices are the result of weighting monthly State prices by production through May 1957. Beginning June 1957 monthly State prices are weighted by estimated sales for the month. U. S. marketing-year prices are the result of (1) weighting State monthly prices by monthly sales to obtain State marketing-year averages and (2) weighting the State marketing-year averages by total sales for each State. Prices include an allowance for unredeemed loans at average loan rates.
2/ Computation of parity prices: Average price in base period (August 1909 to July 1914=72 cents per bushel) X monthly index of prices paid by farmers, interest and taxes, as revised January and October 1950 for the period 1926 through 1949. Transitional, 1950, 95 percent; 1951, 90 percent and 1952, 85 percent of parity formula in use prior to January 1950. Beginning January 1953, modernized parity. See Agricultural Prices, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, January 1950 and later issues.
3/ Monthly average of daily prices weighted by carlot sales. Compiled from the Minneapolis Daily Market Record.

The 1958 rye crop was indicated at 34.1 million bushels as of August 1, compared with 26.5 million in 1957 and the 1947-56 average of 22.4 million (table 29). This is the largest production since 1942. The estimated 1.86 million acres for harvest as grain is 11 percent above last year and 7 percent above the 10-year average. The indicated yield of 18.3 bushels per acre is the highest of record and compares with 15.9 bushels in 1957, the previous record high, and the 10-year average of 12.8 bushels.

The carryover plus production and likely imports of 3.4 million bushels 6/ would make a total supply for 1958-59 of 47.6 million bushels. This compares with 36.4 million a year earlier and the average of 37.1 in 1951-55. Domestic disappearance of rye in 1958-59 may total about 26 million bushels, above the 22.8 million last year, reflecting expected heavier feeding. Assuming exports of around 7 million bushels, the carryover July 1, 1959 would be about 15 million bushels, an increase from the 10.1 million bushels July 1, 1958. Ending carryover stocks in 1951-55 averaged 11.7 million bushels.

Minneapolis Rye 8 Cents Below Effective Support

The price received by farmers for rye in mid-July averaged $ .96, up 1 cent from a month earlier, but 10 cents below a year earlier. On August 18 the price of No. 2 Rye at Minneapolis was $1.13, which compares with $1.25 a year earlier. The weighted average price of No. 2 at Minneapolis for 1957-58 was $1.29½, which compares with $1.41 for 1956-57 and $1.45 for the 1951-55 average.

The 1958 support rate as a national basis is $1.10 compared with $1.18 for the 1957 crop. In 1957-58 the actual price to growers weighted by sales averaged $1.08, 10 cents below the support rate. The price at Minneapolis on August 18 was 9 cents below the effective support rate ($1.34 less 12 cents for storage).

Quantities of rye delivered to CCC through July 25 totaled 6.8 million bushels, of which 6.2 million were from farm- and warehouse-loan rye. This compares with 2.0 a year earlier. On July 25, there were still outstanding 0.2 million bushels of farm-loan rye and 0.3 million bushels of purchase agreement rye producers elected to deliver.

6/ Imports of rye were limited to 3.3 million bushels for each of the 2 years beginning July 1, 1957 and July 1, 1958, by Presidential Proclamation issued June 27, 1957. Imports had previously been limited at this same rate beginning April 1, 1954. Actual imports may exceed the quota, as restrictions do not apply to imports of certified or registered seed rye.

Table 26.- Rye: National price supports with comparisons, quantities under support programs, deliveries to CCC and CCC inventories, 1939-58

Year beginning July	National average support rate per bushel (grower level)	Price per bushel							Under support programs					
		Season average received by farmers 1/		No. 2 at Minneapolis 2/										
				Season average		July average					Total			
		Actual	Above support	Actual	Above support 3/	Actual	Above support 3/		Loans	Purchase agreements	Quantity	Percentage of production	Deliveries to CCC	Stocks owned by CCC on June 30
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	Pct.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
1939	0.35	0.44	0.09	0.56	0.21	0.43	0.08		---	---	1,500	3.9	452	11
1940	.35	.40	.05	.51	.16	.44	.09		---	---	4,247	10.7	947	79
1941	.49	.52	.03	.65	.16	.55	.06		---	---	2,451	5.6	748	19
1942	.60	.58	-.02	.73	.13	.61	.01		---	---	5,244	9.9	48	4/551
1943	.75	.98	.23	1.08	.33	1.01	.26		---	---	132	.5	---	4/116
1944	.75	1.09	.34	1.22	.47	1.13	.38		---	---	59	.3	---	4
1945	.75	1.36	.61	1.72	.97	1.53	.78		---	---	19	.1	---	---
1946	5/	1.94	5/	2.55	5/	2.09	5/		---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/
1947	5/	2.28	5/	2.65	5/	2.54	5/		---	---	5/	5/	5/	5/
1948	1.29	1.43	.14	1.58	.11	1.78	.31		755	667	1,422	5.5	1,096	778
1949	1.27	1.20	-.07	1.42	-.04	1.45	-.01		853	369	1,222	6.8	888	515
1950	1.28	1.31	.03	1.62	.14	1.48	0		1,240	55	1,295	6.1	7	142
1951	1.30	1.52	.22	1.79	.29	1.79	.29		500	25	525	2.4	1	85
1952	1.42	1.72	.30	1.91	.29	1.97	.35		136	49	185	1.1	129	110
1953	1.43	1.29	-.14	1.23	-.41	1.27	-.37		4,469	1,002	5,471	29.0	5,621	2,519
1954	1.43	1.21	-.22	1.32	-.32	1.25	-.39		6,122	1,152	7,274	28.0	7,477	6,454
1955	1.18	1.06	-.12	1.10	-.29	1.04	-.35		10,742	2,009	12,751	43.9	13,180	11,361
1956	1.27	1.15	-.12	1.41	-.09	1.33	-.17		2,603	566	3,169	15.0	3,042	3,846
1957 6/	1.18	1.08	-.10	1.30	-.10	1.25	-.15		6,601	1,064	7,665	28.9	7/ 7,039	6,091
1958 6/	1.10					1.22	-.12							

1/ Weighted by sales.
2/ Weighted by carlot sales.
3/ Support rates at Minneapolis, 1939-47, are the same as the National average; annual beginning with 1948, respectively, in dollars; 1.47, 1.46, 1.48, 1.50, 1.62, 1.64, 1.64, 1.39, 1.50, 1.40 and 1.34 for 1958.
4/ Mostly supply program. Records do not show price support and supply separately.
5/ No program.
6/ Preliminary.
7/ Deliveries through June 30, 1958.

Rye Support Changed to Include No. 4 On Test Weight Only

The basic support rate announced in February was for Grade No. 2 or better, or No. 3 on test weight only. On July 25, the Department announced that price support eligibility provisons were being relaxed to permit price support on rye grading No. 4 on test weight only. This action was taken because a substantial volume of harvested 1958-crop rye, particularly in Kansas, is of low test weight.

The provision to include grade No. 4 involves a discount of 5 cents per bushel for each pound by which the test falls below 52 pounds per bushel (the minimum test weight for grade No. 3 rye).

Table 27.- Rye: Stocks in the United States on July 1, 1952-58

Stocks in position	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Farm	1,611	1,494	3,655	3,951	2,354	2,006	2,452
Terminals	1,278	3,630	8,445	6,496	9,503	2,023	4,019
Interior mills, elevators and warehouses	1,048	1,145	2,735	4,381	4,758	2,421	3,247
Commodity Credit Corporation 1/	---	1	153	1,589	50	149	388
Total	3,937	6,270	14,988	16,417	16,665	6,599	10,106

1/ Owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC. Also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports; other CCC-owned rye is included in the estimates by positions.

Table 28.- Rye: Average price per bushel at Minneapolis, and price received by farmers, United States and selected States, July 1958 with comparisons

Month	No. 2 at Minneapolis 1/	Received by farmers				
		Minnesota	North Dakota	South Dakota	Nebraska	United States
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1944-53, July average	1.70	1.57	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.51
1953, July	1.27	1.13	1.02	1.08	1.09	1.21
1954, July	1.25	.96	.85	.90	.89	.99
1955, July	1.04	.86	.74	.80	.92	.90
1956, July	1.33	1.05	.94	.98	.98	1.09
1957, July	1.25	1.03	.94	.98	.93	1.06
1958						
April	1.35	1.02	.91	.95	.91	.97
May	1.39	1.05	.95	.99	.91	.98
June	1.23	1.00	.88	.92	.86	.95
July	1.22	.93	.82	.85	.82	.96

1/ Weighted by carlot sales.

Table 29- Rye: Acreage, yield and production, United States, 1935-58

Year of harvest	Acreage harvested	Yield per harvested acre	Production
	1,000 acres	Bushels	1,000 bushels
1935	4,066	14.0	56,938
1936	2,694	9.0	24,239
1937	3,825	12.8	48,862
1938	4,087	13.7	55,984
1939	3,822	10.1	38,562
1940	3,204	12.4	39,725
1941	3,573	12.3	43,878
1942	3,792	14.0	52,929
1943	2,652	10.8	28,680
1944	2,132	10.6	22,525
1945	1,850	12.8	23,708
1946	1,597	11.6	18,487
1947	1,991	12.8	25,497
1948	2,058	12.6	25,886
1949	1,554	11.6	18,102
1950	1,753	12.2	21,403
1951	1,722	12.5	21,517
1952	1,393	11.6	16,146
1953	1,430	13.2	18,894
1954	1,795	14.4	25,935
1955	2,049	14.2	29,055
1956	1,623	13.0	21,155
1957 1/	1,671	15.9	26,528
1958 2/	1,863	18.3	34,093

1/ Preliminary.
2/ August 1 estimate.

Table 30.- Rye: CCC-owned stocks, by positions, by States, July 1, 1958 1/

State	Bin sites	Terminals 2/	Other elevators and warehouses	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
New York	---	---	3/	3/
New Jersey	---	---	3	3
Pennsylvania	---	12	---	12
Indiana	---	---	1	1
Illinois	---	---	3/	3/
Michigan	---	---	3/	3/
Wisconsin	---	613	---	613
Minnesota	10	994	144	1,148
Missouri	2	---	---	2
North Dakota	102	---	844	946
South Dakota	8	---	400	408
Nebraska	100	---	12	112
Kansas	65	68	164	297
Maryland	---	3	---	3
Oklahoma	---	7	7	14
Texas	---	---	19	19
Montana	13	---	43	56
Idaho	---	---	15	15
Colorado	88	---	1	89
Utah	---	3	---	3
Washington	---	706	891	1,597
Oregon	---	214	81	295
California	---	2	---	2
Areas in transit 4/				
Evanston	---	---	---	2
Kansas City	---	---	---	3/
Minneapolis	---	---	---	19
Portland	---	---	---	183
U. S. total	388	2,622	2,625	5/5,839

1/ Including stocks sold but not delivered.

2/ The CCC stocks at terminals were collected for the same elevators and markets as used in compiling the weekly commercial stocks reports.

3/ Less than 500 bushels.

4/ Moved from official weight points and has not been unloaded or sold.

5/ From operation report, which provides State detail. Fiscal report shows 6.1 million bushels (table 26).

Grain Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 31.- Rye: Supply and disappearance, United States, July-December and January-June periods, 1947-58

Period	Supply				Disappearance						
					Domestic						
	Stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total	Food 2/	Feed 3/	Seed	Alcohol, spirits	Total	Exports 4/	Total
	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.	Thou. bu.
1947											
July-Dec.	2,321	25,497	41	27,859	2,359	3,188	4,598	1,981	12,126	1,441	13,567
Jan.-June	14,292	---	---	14,292	2,196	2,549	399	4,608	9,752	1,212	10,964
1948											
July-Dec.	3,328	25,886	2,040	31,254	2,414	3,655	4,079	3,701	13,849	259	14,108
Jan.-June	17,146	---	4,754	21,900	2,326	2,769	354	3,014	8,463	5,172	13,635
1949											
July-Dec.	8,265	18,102	7,436	33,803	2,438	4,396	4,472	2,003	13,309	3,288	16,597
Jan.-June	17,206	---	1,571	18,777	2,300	1,187	388	2,859	6,734	2,522	9,256
1950											
July-Dec.	9,521	21,403	2,319	33,243	2,629	2,864	4,438	4,012	13,943	836	14,779
Jan.-June	18,464	---	726	19,190	2,571	2,487	386	3,644	9,088	5,092	14,180
1951											
July-Dec.	5,010	21,517	835	27,362	2,668	2,263	3,927	2,348	11,206	423	11,629
Jan.-June	15,733	---	507	16,240	2,722	3,214	342	1,860	8,138	4,165	12,303
1952											
July-Dec.	3,937	16,146	1,638	21,721	2,641	4,300	4,294	935	12,170	316	12,486
Jan.-June	9,235	--	3,926	13,161	2,574	2,014	372	1,927	6,887	4	6,891
1953											
July-Dec.	6,270	18,894	11,941	37,105	2,582	5,302	5,206	2,307	15,397	1	15,398
Jan.-June	21,707	---	1,527	23,234	2,447	2,532	453	2,807	8,239	7	8,246
1954											
July-Dec.	14,988	25,935	3,446	44,369	2,557	5,661	6,432	2,278	16,928	1,068	17,996
Jan.-June	26,373	---	2	26,375	2,546	2,466	558	2,441	8,011	1,947	9,958
1955											
July-Dec.	16,417	29,055	3,376	48,848	2,557	6,399	5,712	2,220	16,888	3,380	20,268
Jan.-June	28,580	---	17	28,597	2,488	2,889	497	2,409	8,283	3,649	11,932
1956											
July-Dec.	16,665	21,155	3,419	41,239	2,453	5,355	5,536	1,915	15,259	7,007	22,266
Jan.-June	18,973	---	1	18,974	2,357	3,214	482	2,625	8,678	3,697	12,375
1957 5/											
July-Dec.	6,599	26,528	3,255	36,382	2,367	3,496	5,500	1,814	13,177	2,539	15,716
Jan.-June	20,666	---	---	20,666	2,303	4,393	478	2,391	9,565	995	10,560
1958 5/											
July-Dec.	10,106	34,093									

1/ Includes stocks in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, stocks on farms, in terminals and beginning 1953, stocks owned by CCC and stored in bins or other storages owned or controlled by CCC, also CCC-owned rye in transit to ports. 2/ From Bureau of the Census. 3/ Residual item. 4/ Includes flour. 5/ Preliminary.

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The Wheat Situation is published in February, April, June, August and October. The next issue will be released October 22, 1958.